

JPRS 74102

29 August 1979

USSR Report

POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS

No. 975

FBIS FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

NOTE

JPRS publications contain information primarily from foreign newspapers, periodicals and books, but also from news agency transmissions and broadcasts. Materials from foreign-language sources are translated; those from English-language sources are transcribed or reprinted, with the original phrasing and other characteristics retained.

Headlines, editorial reports, and material enclosed in brackets [] are supplied by JPRS. Processing indicators such as [Text] or [Excerpt] in the first line of each item, or following the last line of a brief, indicate how the original information was processed. Where no processing indicator is given, the information was summarized or extracted.

Unfamiliar names rendered phonetically or transliterated are enclosed in parentheses. Words or names preceded by a question mark and enclosed in parentheses were not clear in the original but have been supplied as appropriate in context. Other unattributed parenthetical notes within the body of an item originate with the source. Times within items are as given by source.

The contents of this publication in no way represent the policies, views or attitudes of the U.S. Government.

PROCUREMENT OF PUBLICATIONS

JPRS publications may be ordered from the National Technical Information Service (NTIS), Springfield, Virginia 22161. In ordering, it is recommended that the JPRS number, title, date and author, if applicable, of publication be cited.

Current JPRS publications are announced in Government Reports Announcements issued semimonthly by the NTIS, and are listed in the Monthly Catalog of U.S. Government Publications issued by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

Indexes to this report (by keyword, author, personal names, title and series) are available through Bell & Howell, Old Mansfield Road, Wooster, Ohio, 44691.

Correspondence pertaining to matters other than procurement may be addressed to Joint Publications Research Service, 1000 North Glebe Road, Arlington, Virginia 22201.

Soviet books and journal articles displaying a copyright notice are reproduced and sold by NTIS with permission of the copyright agency of the Soviet Union. Permission for further reproduction must be obtained from copyright owner.

REPORT DOCUMENTATION PAGE		1. REPORT NO. JPRS 74102	2.	3. Recipient's Accession No.
4. Title and Subtitle USSR REPORT: POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS, No. 975			5. Report Date 29 August 1979	
7. Author(s)			6.	
9. Performing Organization Name and Address Joint Publications Research Service 1000 North Glebe Road Arlington, Virginia 22201			8. Performing Organization Report No.	
12. Sponsoring Organization Name and Address As above			10. Project/Task/Work Unit No.	
			11. Contract(C) or Grant(G) No. (C) (G)	
15. Supplementary Notes			13. Type of Report & Period Covered	
			14.	
16. Abstract (Limit 200 words) This serial report contains information on government and party structure, policy and problems, law and social regulation, education, and cultural and social aspects of Soviet life, trade union and Komsomol activities.				
17. Document Analysis a. Descriptors USSR Political Science Sociology Government Communism Law (Jurisprudence) Education Culture (Social Sciences)				
b. Identifiers/Open Ended Terms				
c. COSATI Field/Group 5D, 5F, 5K				
18. Availability Statement Unlimited Availability Sold by NTIS Springfield, Virginia 22161			19. Security Class (This Report) UNCLASSIFIED	21. No. of Pages 107
			20. Security Class (This Page) UNCLASSIFIED	22. Price

29 August 1979

USSR REPORT

POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS

No. 975

CONTENTS	PAGE
NATIONAL	
Kuznetsov Visits Belorussia, Tours Minsk, Khatyn Complex (SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA, 17 Jul 79).....	1
Briefs	
Katushev Visits Estonia	3
Golikov Visits Estonia	3
REGIONAL	
Vayno Speech at 10 July 1979 Plenum of Estonian Central Committee (K. G. Vayno; SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA, 12 Jul 79).....	4
Meeting on Economic Development of Yugo-Osetinskaya AO (ZARYA VOSTOKA, 3 Jul 79).....	31
Georgian Supreme Soviet Presidium Recent Decree on Ideology (ZARYA VOSTOKA, 4 Jul 79).....	34
Georgian Social Opinion Council Polls Passengers (T. Dzhafarli; ZARYA VOSTOKA, 15 Jul 79).....	36
Aliyev Meets With Uzbek SSR Delegation (Azerinform; BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY, 5 Jun 79).....	41
Various Aspects of Ideological Work Surveyed (A. E. Voss; SOVETSKAYA LATVIYA, 12 Jul 79).....	44
Republic Agricultural Conference Addressed by Aliyev (G. A. Aliyev; BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY, 5 Jun 79).....	59

CONTENTS (Continued)

Page

'Improper Reaction' of Azerbaijan Ministries Noted (BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY, 12 Jul 79).....	75
Azerbaijan Minister of Health Fired for Abuse of Office (BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY, 16 Jun 79).....	80
Lithuanian Minister of Public Health on Alcoholism (Vytautas Kleiza; TIESA, 4 Jul 79).....	88
Economic Growth Rate in Leningrad Lags (LENINGRADSKAYA PRAVDA, 14 Jul 79).....	92
Azerbaijan Supply Problems Discussed (BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY, 7, 21 Jun 79).....	94
Metallurgical Supply Failures, by A. Anisimov Readers Respond to 'Lost Paper' Article	
Shevardnadze Visits New Premises of Monument Protection Agency (ZARYA VOSTOKA, 15 Jul 79).....	103
Briefs Tbilisi Intensive Poultry Farming	105

NATIONAL

KUZNETSOV VISITS BELORUSSIA, TOURS MINSK, KHATYN COMPLEX

Minsk SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA in Russian 17 Jul 79 p 1 LD

[BELTA report: "Comrade V. V. Kuznetsov's Stay in Belorussia"]

[Text] Comrade V. V. Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, arrived in Minsk 16 July.

He was warmly greeted at the airport by comrades P. M. Masherov, I. Ye. Polyakov, A. N. Aksenov, V. A. Mikulich, V. Ye. Lobanok and also N. A. Sukhiy, chairman of Minskiy Oblispolkom; G. S. Tarazevich, secretary of Minsk Belorussian Communist Party [BCP] Gorkom, and S. M. Lukashevich, chairman of Minsk Gorispolkom.

The same day V. V. Kuznetsov met and talked with republic leaders at the BCP Central Committee.

P. M. Masherov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the BCP Central Committee, talked about the republic's progress in fulfilling the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress and the national economic development plan in the fourth year of the 10th Five-Year Plan and about the work of communists and all Belorussian working people in utilizing reserves for increasing industrial production and overcoming the difficulties in agriculture which are being caused this year by the unusually dry weather.

I. Ye. Polyakov, chairman of the Belorussian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, talked about the republic soviets' activity in implementing the 10th Five-Year Plan's socioeconomic program and the work of the Belorussian Supreme Soviet Presidium and permanent commissions.

V. V. Kuznetsov dwelt on topical questions of the domestic and foreign policy of the CPSU Central Committee and Soviet Government. He conveyed to the BCP Central Committee and communists and all the Belorussian people greetings and best wishes from Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU

Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the other Politburo members and their high assessment of the achievements of the republic's working people in the struggle to fulfill the 25th CPSU Congress decisions.

A. N. Aksenov, N. I. Dementey, A. T. Kuzmin, I. F. Yakushev and V. Ye. Lobanok; V. Ya. Kryukov, BCP Central Committee section chief, and Ye. P. Changina, secretary of the Belorussian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, participated in the conversation.

In the afternoon V. V. Kuznetsov had a conversation at Minsk Gorispolkom. He was told about the city soviet's activity, the development of the capital of Soviet Belorussia and the labor collectives' struggle to fulfill the 10th Five-Year Plan targets.

V. V. Kuznetsov toured Minsk City and visited the "Khatyn" memorial complex where he laid flowers at the eternal flame. In the visitors' book he wrote: "Boundless were the Belorussian people's sacrifices during the years of struggle against the German fascist aggressors and immortal is their exploit. The memorial complex at Khatyn, which nobody can fail to be affected by, is an expression of our grief and of our grateful memory of those who died in the flames of war on the territory of the 'partisan republic' and it is a symbol of the patriotism, courage and steadfastness of Soviet people.

"The bronze and the black stone of Khatyn, its 'graveyard of villages' and 'wall of memory' urge us to remember the flames of war and prevent them from flaring up again. This must never happen again.

"Wholehearted thanks to the BCP Central Committee, Belorussian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and Council of Ministers for this eternal monument to the memory of the victims and the heroism of our people.

[Signed] V. Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet. 16 July 1979."

V. V. Kuznetsov visited the burial mound of glory. He laid flowers at its foot.

He was accompanied on his trip around the city and to Khatyn and the burial mound of glory by comrades P. M. Masherov, I. Ye. Polyakov, A. T. Kuzmin, V. A. Mikulich and N. A. Sukhiy.

CSO: 1800

NATIONAL

BRIEFS

KATUSHEV VISITS ESTONIA--Deputy Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers K. Katushev has been vacationing in our republic. K. Katushev has had talks with K. Vayno, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Estonian CP; I. Kebin, chairman of the presidium of the Estonian SSR Supreme Soviet; V. Klauson, chairman of the Estonian SSR Council of Ministers, and B. Saul, deputy chairman of the Estonian SSR Council of Ministers, during which questions of further developing the Estonian SSR's national economy were discussed. Comrade Katushev visited Tartu, Pyarnu, Narva, Kokhtla-Yarve and Saaremaa Island, where he familiarized himself with the work of enterprises, organizations and farms. He attended the opening of the sailing regatta of the 7th Spartakiad of the Peoples of the USSR, and saw the sights of Tallin. [Tallin SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA in Russian 26 Jul 79 p 1 LD]

GOLIKOV VISITS ESTONIA--Our republic has been visited by V. Golikov, aide to the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. V. Golikov had talks at the Central Committee of the Estonian CP with K. Vayno, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Estonian CP. The prospects for the development of the Estonian SSR's agriculture were discussed. Comrades V. Klauson, K. Lebedev, A. Ryuytel and A-B. Upsi took part in the discussion. Comrade Golikov visited farms in Kharyuskiy, Rakvereskiy, Raplaskiy and Pyarnuskiy rayons and familiarized himself with the work experience of interkolkhoz construction workers in Khaapsaluskiy Rayon. [Text] [Tallin SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA in Russian 26 Jul 79 p 1 LD]

CSO: 1800

REGIONAL

VAYNO SPEECH AT 10 JULY 1979 PLENUM OF ESTONIAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE

Tallin SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA in Russian 12 Jul 79 pp 1-4

[Speech by K. G. Vayno, First Secretary of the Estonian CP Central Committee, on ideological, political-educational work at the 15th Plenum of the Estonian CP Central Committee held 10 July 1979]

[Excerpts] Comrades! The Decree adopted by the CPSU Central Committee, entitled "The Further Improvement of Ideological and Political-Educational Work," deals with the fundamental problems in our social life and attests to the tremendous amount of attention that the party is devoting to problems of forming in Soviet citizens a scientific political philosophy, profound ideological conviction, and a high level of political awareness.

Relying upon the very rich experience in ideological work, the CPSU proceeds from the instructions provided by Vladimir Il'ich Lenin to the effect that "the development of the consciousness of the masses continues to be, as always, the basis and the chief content of our work as a whole."

As is well known, during recent years the CPSU Central Committee has adopted a number of decrees dealing with problems of ideological activity. There have been several all-union conferences on scientific practice, dealing with various trends in ideological-educational work. A tremendous amount of concern for the communist education of Soviet citizens has been demonstrated personally by Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev. His statements and his works, particularly the two-volume work "Aktual'nyye voprosy ideologicheskoy raboty KPSS" [Vital Problems of the Ideological Work Performed by the CPSU], and his books of memoirs "Malaya zemlya," "Vozrozhdeniye," and "Tselina," which have been awarded the Lenin Prize, are a major contribution to the theory of scientific communism, and to the practice of communist construction and the education of the new man. All this has exerted and continues to exert a great influence upon the content and nature of the work being carried out by the party organizations and upon increasing its effectiveness and quality.

The decree completely illumines the practice of execution of the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress in the area of ideological work and notes its

achievements. At the same time, the Central Committee has confirmed in the most direct manner that the organization and the practical situation with regard to informational and ideological-educational work continue to have unresolved problems and shortcomings. This posing of the question, obviously, does not signify in any way that things are bad on our ideological front -- such a conclusion would be profoundly erroneous.

The adoption of the new summational decree was decreed primarily by the increased demands made by life, by the necessity of the better and more complete use of the broad material and spiritual capabilities of our society for the complete and harmonious development of the individual.

There has been a steady rise in the level of consciousness, education, and culture. More and more importance has been attached to the social and sociopolitical experience of the workers, which has been increasing to an especially large extent as socialist democracy has improved, in connection with the adoption of the new USSR Constitution. "Soviet man today," Comrade L. I. Brezhnev remarked in his speech at the November 1978 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, "is politically more literate and active than he has ever been." With the rise in the level of education and information, and in the level of political participation of Soviet citizens, there has been a considerable increase in their intolerance toward shortcomings, including those in the area of education.

All these circumstances pose in a new way many problems of education, making increased demands upon the content, efficiency, style, and forms of educational work.

The content of ideological work is substantially influenced by the foreign-political situation, which is characterized by serious positive shifts with regard to the intensification of the detente. Convincing testimony of this is provided by the important results of the Soviet-American summit meeting in Vienna. The prolonged and intensive work performed by the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and the USSR Council of Minister, as well as the personal contribution made by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev to the preparation and implementation of this important meeting, to the cause of consolidating world peace, led to the signing of the Soviet-American Treaty to Limit Strategic Offensive Armaments [SALT Treaty].

The decree of the CPSU Central Committee directs the party organizations toward the analysis and evaluation of the status of ideological work from the point of view of the prospects for our further movement forward, the prospects for our new tasks, and, in this sense, it is a party-wide document of tremendous political importance which has the nature of a long-term program.

As everywhere else in the country, the Communists, members of the Komsomol, and all the workers in our republic have welcomed with a tremendous amount of interest and approval the decree of the CPSU Central Committee, and accept

it as a guide to be actively followed. This is brilliantly attested to by the fact that there has been a broad expansion of the study and discussion of this document.

When considering in the light of the requirements of the decree of the CPSU Central Committee the work performed by the republic's party organization in the communist education of the workers, it can be said that quite a bit has been done in this area. Relying upon the achieved positive results, we must now, in our work, concentrate our attention upon eliminating the shortcomings that exist, upon the unresolved problems and the new tasks.

This involves improving the quality of our informational, ideological-educational work; guaranteeing the high scientific level of propaganda and agitation, intensifying its businesslike, specific nature and its relationship to life and the resolution of economic and political tasks; and developing the aggressive nature of propaganda and agitation.

The republic itself and the republic's party organization are confronted by major tasks in executing the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress. In this area we have had rather good achievements, but we have also had difficulties and unresolved problems which are linked in the closest possible manner with the question that is being discussed today. Without the effective influence exerted by ideological work upon economic practice, we will be unable to resolve the tasks confronting us, since the most important thing here depends in the final analysis upon the individual person, upon his desire and ability to work, upon the quality of the ideological-educational work carried out by the party organizations.

Please permit me to dwell on a few vital problems in the republic's life. In the field of industry a question that continues to be an acute one is that of increasing the labor productivity. In 1978, as compared with 1977, labor productivity as a whole for the republic's national economy increased by only 0.4 percent. That is a very slight increase. If that rate continues, the goals that have been set for the Tenth Five-Year Plan will prove to be unattained, and that will render even more complicated the acute problem involving labor resources. That is why the primary attention should be directed at the reduction of labor and material expenditures and at the acceleration of the introduction of new technology and the mechanization of manual operations.

A major reserve for increasing the effectiveness of the work performed by the enterprises in industry, construction, and transportation is the improvement of the organization of labor. In this area, for various reasons, we frequently incur considerable losses, including those resulting from a low level of discipline.

At certain enterprises and organizations, a liberal attitude is taken toward those who violate discipline, and insufficient use is made of measures that are intended to have a disciplinary effect. At times the violators enjoy the very same benefits and privileges that the conscientious workers do. In

a few places, people are forgiven not only for instances of tardiness, but also for instances of absenteeism, and administrators close their eyes to instances when an individual shows up at his work site in a state of intoxication. The reason given is always the same — shortage of personnel. These are the things that give rise to irresponsibility and permissiveness and that aggravate the complicated questions of labor resources. Frequently the underlying causes of the low state of discipline are to be found in the unevenness in production, when, at the beginning of the month, people have almost nothing to do, and then, at the end of the month, have to begin working feverishly to complete their quota.

The practice at the advanced enterprises indicates that wherever a situation of intolerability toward lack of discipline has been created, wherever the administrators act in close contact with the party, trade-union, and other social organizations, wherever the socialist competition is set up properly, and wherever the measures of providing psychological and material incentives for outstanding labor have been carefully thought out and are widely used, and any violation of discipline is immediately censured by the entire collective, one observes these violations happening less and less frequently, and also observes the constant increase in the labor productivity and the improvement in the quality of the output.

While giving the proper evaluation to what has been achieved in agriculture, it must be stated that that large potential capabilities that that branch has at its disposal are still being used insufficiently. We have failed to cope with the fulfillment of the plans and the socialist pledges for the first three years of the five-year plan. As a result, an indebtedness toward the state has been formed with regard to meat and milk.

When explaining the situation that has been created, certain administrators, in order to play it safe, attempt to transform the subjective reasons into objective circumstances. "What can we do about the weather conditions?" they ask.

Actually, for several years in a row the uncontrollable forces of nature have been giving the vegetable husbandry some unpleasant surprises. And the current year is not one of the best ones. But it is precisely this fact that forces us, in the complicated conditions that have developed, to work with greater effort. Our land and our climate conditions, no matter how bad they may be, will always be with us. It is the task of the rural workers, by using their knowledge, experience, and material-technical resources, and by their organized and unselfish labor, to overcome the influence of unfavorable factors.

The preceding plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Estonia pointed out the specific paths for using the reserves and capabilities for the purpose of increasing the productivity of animal husbandry and the effectiveness of agricultural production as a whole. The state of affairs in the republic's agriculture as of today attests to the fact that the rural

workers are actively implementing the tasks that have been assigned to them.

Thanks to the prompt preparations for field work, the good organization of labor, and the effective use of technology, the spring sowing was carried out at the optimal times.

At the present time all the efforts must be directed at assuring, despite any difficulties that might arise, the procurement of a sufficient quantity of fodders for the forthcoming winter. If we create the necessary reserve of fodders, we shall have milk and meat. The availability of fodders also determines the reserves in organic chemistry -- the basis of the fertility of our land, the guarantee against the unfavorable weather conditions. That is why we must throw all our efforts into the solution of this critical task today, and must use all possible sources for laying in supplies of fodders, including natural hay meadows on wooded, swamped, and overgrown pieces of land.

At the present time, for the republic as a whole, the laying in of supplies of fodders is proceeding satisfactorily. A greater supply has been laid in, as compared with last year at the same time, and the quality is considerably better. However, on a number of farms in Khiumaaskiy, Khaapsaluskiy, Rakvereskiy, Kokhtla-Yarveskiy, and other rayons, this work is still being carried out without the proper scope that is required by the situation.

Last week the Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Estonia considered the rate of procurement of fodders in Khaapsaluskiy Rayon. It turned out that the work was organized without the proper exertion of efforts, as though one were dealing with ordinary conditions and without the need to consider the circumstances that are developing. Not everyone on those farms has a complete awareness that this will influence the fate of the fulfillment of the plans, and, in the final analysis, the providing of products of animal husbandry to the public.

It must be noted that recently the situation with regard to the production of output of animal husbandry in the republic has improved. In June, on the farms in eight rayons, the milk yields per cow reached last year's level; there was a noticeable increase in the average-daily increases in the weight of livestock being fattened up; and the average sold weight of hogs in June was 3 kilograms higher than that of the previous month, and constituted 110 kilograms. All this is very gratifying.

I would like to dwell in particular here on one of the reserves for the further development of agriculture. This is the matter of reducing to the minimum the great difference that currently exists in the indices pertaining to farms that, practically speaking, are located under identical natural and climatic conditions. In other words, this is the matter of bringing the laggards up to the levels achieved by the average collectives, and bringing the average collectives up to the level of the best ones, while directing the chief attention to the weak farms, since it is specifically there that one sees the greatest reserves and, consequently, it is easier to achieve an increase in the additional harvest, milk yields, and weight increases than on the advanced kolkhozes and sovkhoses, where it takes considerably greater

efforts to achieve these increases. In our republic, the number of such farms with indices that are below the average ones are more than one-third of the total number of farms.

In order to illustrate what has been stated, let us compare the economic indices for the farms in 1977 with the average republic-wide level (last year was not typical with regard to its conditions). Whereas the average harvest yield for grain crops was 28.4 quintals per hectare, on half the farms it was considerably lower than that index.

The same situation prevailed in potato production. Seventy-seven farms, or one-fourth, harvested less than 120 quintals of tubers per hectare, while the average for the republic was 146 quintals.

Let us take such an important index as the milk yield per cow. In 1977, throughout the republic, it was 3650 kilograms. At the same time, on half the farms the milk yield was lower than that average republic-wide level. Moreover, those were the milk yields on all the farms in Khiyumaaskiy Rayon and on the overwhelming majority of farms in Khaapsaluskiy, Kingiseppskiy, and Valgaskiy Rayons.

These examples graphically attest to the considerable reserves that can be found in the broad dissemination of the experience gained by the advanced farms and in the pulling up of the laggards to a higher level.

We have a considerable number of kolkhozes and sovkhoses that have not been fulfilling their annual plans for production and procurements, chiefly of products of animal husbandry. That is why the undertaking of the people in Rostov to work without any laggards is of great importance not only for industry, but also for agriculture, where the percentage of lagging collectives is still rather large. The considerable increase in the production of meat, milk, and other output can be assured if one eliminates the lagging behind on the part of individual farms, if one achieves a situation in which all the collectives fulfill their assignments strictly.

In this regard one factor that deserves attention is the organizing of the sponsorship of the weak farms by the advanced ones. Obviously, the aid provided to the laggards cannot and should not be carried out by redistributing the fixed assets or monetary income of the farms. That would lead to treating some farms as dependents and to unjustifiably treating everyone equally, and would reduce the self-interestedness of the collectives in improving the results of their actions. The creative, businesslike cooperation among the collectives should develop along the path of disseminating and introducing advanced experience.

As I have already mentioned, the work in the area of ideological-political education is a big job for us, and as a whole it has been yielding good results. It is completely understandable that the people participating in this job want to talk about their successes and to express the sense of satisfaction in what they have achieved. But one should not forget for a

single minute the shortcomings that still exist in this work. We must speak about them frankly and at the top of our voice. We must call things by their true names. And yet, sometimes there is not enough of this. If we know about shortcomings, we must not remain silent about them. But it also happens that, in our republic, people do remain silent. If we see unresolved problems and difficulties, we cannot walk away from resolving them. And yet people infrequently do walk away from them. We have to be more self-critical in evaluating the status of ideological-educational work.

In our ideological work one still observes at times much that is too general, an abstract approach that is taken in evaluations and in explaining problems. There is a lack of the proper businesslike attitude and concrete approach. The vital political and economic tasks are not interrelated with one another.

An important sector in the work carried out by the party organizations has been and continues to be the education of the upcoming generation. The education of youth is a complicated, specific, and profoundly creative process. V. I. Lenin directed attention to this when he emphasized that one should approach youth "knowingly," one should employ forms and methods that are close to youth and are understandable by youth. Our young people are the heirs of the achievements and gains of Soviet society: the wealth of spiritual culture, the broad opportunities for obtaining an education, for learning a profession, the high standard of living. They have not experienced the horrors of war, or any needs or deprivations. Excellent conditions have been created for young people for their complete and harmonious development, and they are faced with the task of resolving very big, complicated, and important tasks. And that requires the young people more rapidly and more profoundly to assimilate the experience gained by the older generations. It requires them to be highly conscientious, to have a broad political viewpoint, to be ready for highly productive creative labor. Therein lies one of the critical tasks for our party, Komsomol, and trade-union organizations, Soviet agencies, and economic administrators. "It is a matter of honor for the entire party," Comrade L. I. Brezhnev said, "to educate the young people who are worthy of our revolutionary time. Just as a mother lovingly nurtures her children, the party must raise the younger generation -- the hope and future of our great Motherland, spiritually strong, steadfast, and selfless warriors for our great cause."

Youth, with all its peculiarities, demands, and interests, requires that attention, and still more attention, be paid to it. And yet we sometimes observe the striving to transfer the resolution of complicated problems in the education of youth, entirely and completely, to the Komsomol alone. This is fundamentally incorrect.

I would like particularly to emphasize the importance of the labor education of the upcoming generation, the importance of training it for creative activities. Everyone is involved in the resolution of this task -- the family, the school, labor collectives, and social organizations.

The family is the first link in the system of labor education. Unfortunately,

a respectful attitude toward labor is not nurtured in all families. Some philoprogenitive parents do not even teach their children to carry out even the simplest duties in the household. Those are the "refined ladies and gentlemen" who frequently develop into the people who, first at school and then on the job, do everything in an offhand manner. It is precisely this situation first of all that gives rise to the mooching loafers and parasites.

The results of a study carried out in Oktyabr'skiy Rayon, Tallin, indicated that a large number of parents orient their children, upon graduation from school, toward one thing only -- taking additional training in institutions of higher learning. This example attests to the fact that, with regard to the labor education and the situation in the occupational orientation of youth, everything is not yet in order.

One can make the justified conclusion that the steps being developed by the agencies of national education and by the enterprises and farms with regard to the labor education and occupational orientation of youth are not sufficiently effective everywhere, and, at times, much is said about them, but much less is being done about them. The studies in this area frequently serve only to record the negative phenomena, without suggesting any ways to overcome them.

Continuing this discussion about the labor education of students, I would like to touch upon the following question also. In the decree of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers, "The Further Improvement of the System of Occupational-Technical Education," one task that was posed was the task of making the occupational and technical schools the basic form of the occupational training of youth and the formation of the worthy replacements for the working class. However, the existing network of training institutions in the area of occupational and technical education throughout the republic is capable of accepting only 17 percent of the graduates of the eight-year school and only one-tenth of the graduates of secondary schools. Every year we have more than 5000 graduates of secondary general-educational schools, that is, every other graduate, moving into work in the national economy without any preliminary occupational training. This, of course, is abnormal. The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Estonia and the republic's Council of Ministers recently adopted a decree concerning the considerable expansion during the new five-year plan in the network of educational institutions in the area of occupational and technical education. We must take a more persistent approach in dealing with the occupational orientation of young people, in relating their education more closely to their production labor, and in training them better for entry into labor life. For this purpose it is necessary to make more complete use of the very rich capabilities of the labor collectives. It is necessary to acquaint the students not only with the technology of production, but also with the multifaceted spiritual life of the labor collectives, to educate them with the use of brilliant examples of a creative attitude toward labor, as provided by the advanced individuals in production, innovators, and heroes of labor.

We must also be more attentive toward the demands and interests of youth. It is well known that for a large number of teenagers and young men and women, light music occupies an important place in satisfying their cultural needs, and serves as an emotional outlet. The question consists in correctly understanding the attraction that modern music has for young people, and in channeling that attraction properly, in subordinating it to the goals of ideological-educational work. In particular, we have to achieve that situation in which more and more of the music heard in discotheques is Soviet light music and the works of the world's classic composers. The discotheques which currently are very popular with the young people must be made a form for propagandizing a high level of musical culture, a transitional link from the attraction for music that is in fashion to the assimilation by the young people of general spiritual values, and not only esthetic values but also ideological-moral ones. In this regard there are still a few things that the Komsomol, the ministries of culture and education, and the cultural and educational institutions can work on.

When speaking about the education of youth, we must admit that at times there is a gap between the results of the work carried out by the school, the family, and the labor collectives, on the one hand, and the requirements that real life makes upon the younger generation, on the other. These shortcomings, to a considerable extent, are explained by the fact that the republic does not have a well-organized, clear-cut system of ethical education, which is called upon to form in the young person his true concepts concerning his happiness, good and evil, decency, justice, love, and duty.

In this regard one must recall the decree of the CPSU Central Committee that deals with Belorussia. That decree recommended to us that we use the rich experience gained by the party organizations of that fraternal republic in improving the system of moral education and the carrying out of special work with the ideological personnel, including educators.

That was not done by the administrators at Minpros, Minvuz, or Dosprofobr, Estonian SSR, or by the agencies that are subordinate to them. Not a single one of the departments mentioned carried out the necessary effective measures to improve the moral education of the school children and young students, the training of scientific and pedagogic personnel, the publication of special literature dealing with the study, summarization, and propagandizing of the scientific and methodological materials available in the country in regard to the questions of the ethical education of students.

The striving to get as much as you can from the government and to give it as little as you can, the inefficiency on the job, and the refusal to accept responsibility to society lead to deception, fraud, and the pilferage of socialist property.

Here are a few examples. Considerable excesses have been committed in paying for the labor performed by construction workers who are employed on the outside, since their wages are computed on the basis of contractual pay rates which exceed by many times the established tariffs. On the Kyrtemyae Sovkhoz,

Vil'yandiskiy Rayon, for example, workers who had been hired from the outside were sold 186 cubic meters of lumber and 49 tons of grain, and yet the sovkhos itself failed to fulfill the plan for sale of grain to the state. On the Yarva-Yaani Kolkhoz, Paydeskiy Rayon, in 1977 the losses resulting from livestock deaths came to more than 53,000 rubles. And how were the people responsible for that punished? They were fined a total of 64 rubles!

Last month, as a result of negligence on the part of the administrators, the Sangaste Kolkhoz, Valgaskiy Rayon, had a fire that resulted in the death of 78 head of cattle.

Such a great evil as drunkenness still has not been completely eliminated. As is well known, drunkenness is the reason for many crimes, including the bulk of the hooligan actions, absenteeism, and motor-vehicle accidents. Drunkenness is always accompanied by immorality, a tendency to blab everything the person knows, and an irresponsible attitude, and sometimes these things are only a step away from serious crimes. All this persistently demands that we create in labor collectives an atmosphere of intolerance toward the abuse of alcoholic beverages, and prevent an all-forgiving and indulgent attitude toward drunkards. We must prevent violations of the rules pertaining to the sale of alcoholic beverages. The center of gravity in the fight against drunkenness must be in the labor collective. Alcoholics should be treated more effectively and the network of the appropriate therapeutic institutions should be expanded. It is important, in the fight against alcoholism, to increase the role played by the commissions that were created for that purpose under the Soviets of People's Deputies, as well as the agencies of internal affairs, public health, the comradesly courts, the people's "druzhinas," the law and order base points, the building and street committees -- in a word, public opinion as a whole.

The problems in the fight against undesirable phenomena, as the solution in general of the problems of moral education, are closely tied in with the organizing of people's recreational time, their use of their free time, which is becoming more and more available to Soviet citizens. The number of days off this year alone come to more than one hundred, and there has been an increase in the length of vacations -- it is from these factors that one should enrich the content and increase the efficient use of free time, improving the activities of the clubs, houses of culture, sports structures, libraries, motion-picture and live theaters, and the work at the place where the people live. The trade-union, Komsomol workers, and the workers in cultural-educational institutions and educational institutions, sports societies, and dormitories are a long way from doing everything to assure that the workers can make intelligent use of their free time.

Unfortunately, we still have a large number of shortcomings in the work carried out by enterprises in trade, public nutrition, everyday services, transportation, communication, and municipal services.

The low rate of efficiency and the lack of careful planning in organizing the providing of public services, instances of giving false weight and false

count to the customers, the long lines that sometimes occur, especially at cash offices where people pay for utilities, the jam-packed trolley buses and motor buses -- these and other shortcomings in the services provided to the public not only cause the workers to incur material losses, but also result in time wasted by them and in their spoiled mood. In the final analysis, all this has a detrimental influence upon people's frame of mind and causes a considerable psychological damage to society. The Tallin city party committee, for example, acted correctly when it demanded the replacement of the director of the Tallin Milk Combine as a result of his inability to organize the prompt delivery of dairy products to the stores in the city even though there was a sufficient quantity of them at the combine, as a consequence of which there were interruptions in trade and there were justifiable complaints on the part of the public.

A large number of justified complaints come in particularly from the public concerning the poorly thought-out operating hours at a number of enterprises engaged in trade and public services. "Open from 0900 to 1800 hours, lunch from 1300 to 1400 hours." This kind of schedule causes people to leave their jobs. This is so-called "administrative leave." But who makes up those hours that are lost to production? Much has been said about this, but the local agencies have not reacted properly to the demand that a change be made in the existing operating schedule at enterprises in the public-services sphere.

For many citizens the laying in of a supply of fuel for the winter has developed into a major problem. Inadequate plans submitted by the building administrations and the suppliers, the lack of information concerning the capabilities of satisfying the demand, cause people to be justifiably bewildered. In many building administrations, long queues of residents who are afraid that there might be interruptions in the supplying of fuel form up for the purpose of receiving fuel coupons.

One should remind the administrators who are responsible for the solution of this problem that in the recently adopted decree of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers, "Providing the National Economy and the Public with Fuel, Electric and Thermal Energy During the Autumn-Winter Period of 1979-1980," these questions were posed in a very acute and principled manner, and one must hold strictly accountable anyone who fails to fulfill the requirements set forth in that decree.

Of course, many of the noted shortcomings can be explained by objective reasons: the shortage of stores and public-nutrition enterprises, shops and acceptance points, personnel turnover, etc. All this is true. But that does not lessen the responsibility borne by the administrators in the public-services sphere, or the Communists working there, for the most rapid resolution of all these everyday problems.

In this regard I would like to mention the job of developing a sense of pride in the workers in the collectives in industry, agriculture, as well as in

science and educational institutions, art and culture in our republic, pride in the contribution that they are making to the nation-wide tasks. This is a multifaceted and complicated topic. Please allow me to dwell only on certain questions. It is well known that our country has a single national-economic plan for economic and social development, and every union republic, in conformity with its geographical location and its natural and labor resources, specializes in the production of definite types of output. You and I are chiefly animal husbandrymen, power engineers, chemists, fishers, machine builders, and textile workers.

In this regard it is not without interest to note that V. I. Lenin, as far back as 1899, pointed out that the Baltic and western areas are areas of commercial livestock breeding. He wrote, "Livestock productivity here takes on the trend of dairy management, and the entire nature of vegetable husbandry adapts itself to producing the largest possible amount of valuable market products of this type."

The output of animal husbandrymen in the republic has always been of a commercial type, and as early as 1961 that output began regularly to be shipped outside the confines of the republic, with that shipment constantly increasing in conformity with the increase in agricultural production.

For example, in 1966 shipments of meat to the nation-wide fund came to 27.5 percent of the amount produced in the republic, and in recent years (including last year and the current year) they have constituted 30 percent. However, it might also be fitting to say the following here. It is well known that, when fattening up livestock, the chief factor is grain. Thus, every year the kolkhozes and sovkhozes, in order to produce products of animal husbandry, expend 600,000-650,000 tons of grain that they produce themselves. In addition, every year the farms receive from the state, for the purpose of fattening up the livestock, an additional amount of almost 700,000 tons of combined fodders from nation-wide funds produced in the republic from grain that has been shipped in from the oblasts of Russia [RSFSR], the Ukraine, and Kazakhstan. Thus, the shipped-in state fodders in the ration required for feeding the livestock constitute no less than the fodders produced by the farms themselves. We also have a shortage of our own grain for the purpose of baking bread and for the production of macaroni and other food products. For these purposes we receive from the nation-wide fund an additional 284,000 tons of grain. To this figure we must add on an additional 13,000 tons of annually received buckwheat, rice, millet, etc., which, as is generally known, we do not grow. In general, however, it is easy to be assured that this causes the formation of a balance sheet as a result of which we obtain an extremely impressive quantity of grain shipped in to us, as well as other products.

Because of the consequences of the uncontrollable natural calamities, this year our plans for the production of meat procurements are not being fulfilled and are at the level of 84 percent of last year's. During the first six months of this year we procured less livestock and poultry than was planned. At the same time, the supplying of the public with meat has been proceeding at the level of 92 percent of last year's; sausage products, 98 percent; and all this is no less than we had in 1977. It would seem that this is only

a small difference, but it leads to interruptions in trade. This is explained by the annual increase in consumption, as well as the psychological factors when people buy not the quantity that they need today, but enough to provide "a little reserve." At the same time there has been no worsening of the conditions of supplying the workers' mess halls and childrens and school institutions, hospitals, or the public-nutrition system as a whole.

In our republic certain people just do not want to imagine to the fullest extent the consequences that were inflicted upon agriculture by the natural calamity last year, the direct losses from which came to more than 84 million rubles.

Our republic was rendered a tremendous amount of aid. However, it is not necessary to be a vegetable husbandryman or animal husbandryman to realize that it will take time to restore the normal situation in agricultural production. By way of an example, I might say that it takes almost a year to grow hogs weighing 100 kilograms. Approximately the same amount of time is needed to restore the lost milk yields in cows, and the raising of a productive cow takes at least two and a half years.

With the public being supplied with meat, as I have already stated, at the level of 92 percent, the planned shipments of meat to the nation-wide fund during the first six months of the year have been fulfilled by only 70 percent, which constitutes three-fourths of last year's level. That is, today, unfortunately, we are not fulfilling a single one of the chief commandments -- the commandment to provide first of all for the interest of the state, and then for one's own interests.

After the steps that were taken, the situation in animal husbandry corrected itself and now there is hope that within 2 or 3 months we will be able to increase the shipments to the nation-wide fund and improve the supplying of products to the public in the republic.

We must instill a sense of pride and patriotism for being able to make our contribution to the overall job of our country. And that pertains whether we are talking about electric energy, fabrics, machinery, meat, milk, fish, scientific developments, or achievements of culture. And we should not forget for one moment that we are receiving a very large amount of things from the other republics. Therein lies the economic and political meaning of the Union of Soviet Republics!

In continuing the discussion about international education, it must be said that during recent years the city and rayon committees and the primary party organizations have acquired good experience in this matter. The republic's party organization has become stronger as a result of the best representatives of all the nationalities that live in the Estonian SSR. In the single family of Communists of Soviet Estonia, which includes representatives of more than 60 nationalities and national groups, there are today more

than 94,000 members of the party. Communists are the nucleus of the multinational labor collectives. They exert the determining influence upon the patriotic and international education of the workers in a decisive sphere -- the labor sphere. There has been a greater and greater increase in the international influence that the socialist competition exerts upon the workers. There has been an increase in the fraternal ties between Estonian SSR and Latvian SSR, between the cities of Tallin and Riga; Vil'nyus and Kalinin; Tartu and Kaunas, and also with Leninakan; and between the rural rayons of the republic and the rayons in RSFSR, the Ukraine, and the other republics. We should continue to develop these ties and to expand and deepen them.

In socialist society there is no soil for antagonism in the relations among nations. We see this clearly in our multinational republic. The basic result of the international education of the public which is being carried out by the party organizations lies in the fact that the factor that has become all-encompassing, that determines the national relations, and that is also the moral norm is the deeply respectful attitude toward people of any nationality, toward their culture, language, and traditions. We speak today with lawful pride about this common gain of ours.

The capabilities that we have for expanding the international education frequently are not used. Take for example the question of the ties between the labor collectives and the military units, which, like our nation as a whole, are international not only in composition, but also in their noble mission. We must admit that most often we remember our military men on holidays or when agriculture or construction needs manpower support. And yet these contacts can and must be more rich, more meaningful, more varied. Obviously, there is no need here to speak about how highly educated, technically efficient, and, if you will, ideologically and culturally trained our fighting men are. This important reserve for ideological work must be used much better. And the most important thing, which I would like particularly to emphasize, is that these contacts open up extremely favorable opportunities for intensifying the military-patriotic education primarily of the young people, for enabling them to communicate with the fighting men who are representatives of the various nations and nationalities in our Motherland.

Here it is necessary to dwell on yet another very important aspect of international work -- the work involved in propagandizing and studying the Russian language. Recently the Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Estonia completely considered the question of the status of the instruction of the Russian language in the republic's educational institutions, the training of teacher personnel, and scientific-research activities in this area. The appropriate decrees of the Bureau of the Central Committee were adopted, as well as an extended plan for the measures which were aimed at helping primarily the young people to study even better the Russian written language and spoken language, at giving them the opportunity to become better acquainted with the very rich spiritual assets of the Soviet nation and progressive worldwide culture.

You and I bear a great responsibility for the future of youth. It is necessary

to help young people, by way of their knowledge of the Russian language, to become full-fledged builders of communism. If today we, the older generation, fail to do this and if we cannot help the young people to master the Russian language, then tomorrow, after they have become skilled workers, engineers, and physicians, they will justifiably reproach us for this.

In ending this section on the international education of the workers, I would like to emphasize that the internationalization of social life is carried out considerably more rapidly in the economic area. Brilliant proof of this is provided by the Soviet Estonia of today, which is strong with the might of the entire multinational Motherland.

The tasks of the further improvement of the ideological and political-educational work are taking on special importance as a result of the intensification of the ideological struggle between the two systems.

Our ideological opponents abroad realize that without the undermining of the moral-political unity of Soviet society it is impossible to count on success in the struggle against the Soviet system. That is why they place their reliance upon the undermining of the solidarity, the monolithic unity of our nations, with the aid of the ideological struggle as a whole, frequently resorting even to instances of ideological subversion.

The cutting edge of the ideological attacks launched by our opponents is directed at influencing the views and moods of Soviet citizens, at their political philosophy and awareness -- their political and moral behavior -- especially in youth.

The decree of the CPSU Central Committee obliges us constantly to increase our political vigilance, to attach more combativeness to the counterpropaganda and informational work, to help people to become aware of the entire falsity of the slanderous, hostile propaganda, to reveal its sly methods, and to give the prompt and proper rebuff to any instances of ideological subversion. All this work must be carried out in close contact with the propagandizing of communist ideals, the Soviet way of life, and the great goals of our party.

Research has shown that the thing that our people are mostly interested in is political information in general, and foreign-political information in particular. This is explained by the growth of their political awareness and by the tremendous interest that the public has in questions pertaining to the international policy of the CPSU and the Soviet state, and by their striving to be informed about the manner in which the struggle between the forces of peace and of war, the struggle between socialism and capitalism, is developing. There is no need to prove how important it is to assure that the information traveling along our propaganda channels is complete and as up-to-the-minute as possible.

Broadcasts which evoke great interest are those of Gosteleradio, Estonian SSR -- "The World Today," "The Day's Echo," and "International Panorama,"

etc. Every day Estonian radio broadcasts ten foreign-political commentaries. Corresponding materials, hot on the heels of events, are also given in press. Estonian radio and television should continue to improve this work.

It is necessary to continue to improve the responsiveness and aggressiveness of our propaganda. In particular, Estonian television should think a bit more about increasing the volume of the daily foreign-political information and introducing, in addition to "Vital Problems of the Day," another broadcast of the latest news. More attention should be given by newspapers to selecting the international information. The pages of our republic's newspapers should print more materials that explain and propagandize the foreign-political activities of our party and government.

The questions of the ideological struggle should also be in the center of attention of the spoken propaganda and agitation.

The ideological struggle is an acute class struggle, the struggle between two opposing political philosophies. It would be an unforgivable mistake to underestimate the actions taken by our ideological opponents. Hostile propaganda, if one does not rebuff it promptly and decisively, if one takes no steps to neutralize it, can exert a definite detrimental effect upon certain individuals, and, like rust, can erode the consciousness and souls of our people.

In developing in Soviet citizens a scientific political philosophy, an important role is played by Marxist-Leninist education. In our republic, all forms of political training encompass more than half a million people, that is, approximately two-thirds of the workers. And that means that the study of Marxism-Leninism has taken on a mass nature. More than 14,000 propaganda specialists, and more than 40,000 agitators and political-information specialists are engaged in ideological-political education. In general, a large amount of painstaking and fruitful work is being carried out.

However, in this work we are not free of the shortcomings that are mentioned in the decree of the CPSU Central Committee. We have not yet completely eliminated the formalistic approach, the tendency to use all kinds of propaganda clichés, the mechanical repetition of overall truths instead of attempting to give them a creative interpretation, the attempt to bypass acute questions, to remain silent about the shortcomings and difficulties that exist in real life, etc.

Our propaganda personnel do not always strive in a purposeful manner to develop in the workers and in the young people a realistic idea concerning the modern stage of communist construction, they do not always succeed in demonstrating and proving that the development and improvement of socialism is a task that is no less complicated, no less critical, than the laying of its foundation. Many propaganda specialists, agitators, and political-information specialists brilliantly and convincingly mention what used to exist, what the Soviet people have experienced, but in an extremely superficial and at times abstract manner illumine the present-day practical situation in

society, our stupendous achievements, and the great tasks that face us in the future, in the implementation of which the workers are participating every day.

The motto of the five-year plan -- the increase in effectiveness and quality -- pertains directly also to the quality of the work performed by the propaganda specialists. One propaganda specialist, beginning to discuss achievements, spews out figures in such a way that you can't stop him -- he makes comparisons with tsarist Russia, with 1940, and with the postwar period. These "dozens of times" and hundreds of percent sometimes are impossible not only for an ordinary listener to comprehend, but even for an experienced economist. And yet this propaganda specialist is completely unable to explain in a comprehensible manner the vital problems and difficulties that arise today. And this happens because neither the propaganda specialist nor the agitator is able always to penetrate deeply into today's processes or to analyze them. The reasons for these phenomena lie in the unskillful selection and weak level of training provided for some of the propaganda personnel and in the insufficient attention that the city and rayon committees and the primary party organizations devote to this important matter.

The Marxist-Leninist education of Communists, the nonparty activists, and young people, the training of propaganda personnel, must be raised to a higher qualitative level. Prior to the beginning of the new school year, all the party committees should analyze in a thorough and self-critical manner the status of party and Komsomol training and of economic education, taking into consideration the fact that the new school year will coincide with the period of preparation for the 110th anniversary of the birth of V. I. Lenin.

There has been an insufficiently businesslike and concrete attitude in spoken political agitation, which sometimes is given in a manner that is completed unrelated to the real-life situation. At the same time, without broadly and well organized spoken propaganda and political agitation it is difficult to bring information to each collective, to each individual person, to correlate the nationwide goals with the specific economic and political tasks. One does not have to go far to obtain an example. During the most complicated and tensest period of the severe winter, when certain difficulties with regard to fuel arose, as well as shortcomings with regard to supplying the public with foodstuffs and the operation of transportation facilities, far from all the party organizations made skillful use of the confidential nature of spoken propaganda and agitation to explain in a responsive and frank manner to people the essence of the situation that had been created, and to mobilize them to overcome those difficulties.

The weakness of our informational and explanatory work is also attested to by instances of the effect exerted by the various rumors that are sometimes spread, when, under the influence of those rumors, some of the public begin to panic and to hoard various foodstuffs and manufactured articles, down to and including soap and matches, as occurred in the autumn of last year and in February of this year. The result of all this is that people bear the psychological and material losses for this and prove to be deceived.

In order to increase the degree of active participation in the work of the reporters at party committees, it is necessary for every reporter to give regular reports on political topics to the worker collectives. The reporters, as well as the administrative workers, are educated people who are well informed, and therefore the reports they give are considered by the audience to be authoritative and convincing. They can do a lot to increase the effectiveness of the spoken propaganda and agitation. This will also be promoted by the establishment of a uniform political day in the republic. It is planned to make the second Wednesday of each week this kind of a day.

Within the framework of the measures carried out on that day, the persons who must take the most active part are the members of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Estonia, and the administrative party, soviet, trade-union, Komsomol, and economic personnel, speaking primarily in the labor collectives. I would like to express a comment in another regard. In a few places in our republic, there is a prevailing opinion that, inasmuch as newspapers, magazines, books, radio, and television have become a part of our everyday life, there is no need for lectures, reports, political-information talks, etc. That view is erroneous.

It is a different matter when it comes down to the arrangement of mass agitational work, in which it is necessary to introduce many changes, primarily the nature and content of the spoken utterances. There is no need to repeat the overall truths, the information which people themselves can obtain in the press. It is necessary to assure the prompt, efficient explanation of the events that are occurring, to give responsive answers to the questions, to penetrate more completely, more deeply into the class origin, the political setting, and the significance of various social phenomena, and to intensify the aggressiveness of propaganda and agitation. Sometimes things happen this way: during the lunch break, people have gathered in the smoking room or other recreational areas. A discussion starts up concerning a pressing topic, and a heated debate ensues. This is the place where an agitator could contribute his valuable words. But, no, he remains silent. He works only in accordance with the plan, during important campaigns.

In the comprehensive solution of the tasks of communist education, we are using far from all the opportunities of graphic agitation. That kind of agitation frequently lags behind the rapidly developing life, and fails to respond to today's situation. There exists a small quantity of expressive means of graphic agitation which demonstrate the struggle waged by the workers of the republic's cities and rayons to implement the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress. Graphic agitation is used insufficiently to propagandize the revolutionary, combat, and labor traditions of the Communist Party and the Soviet nation, or the advantages of the socialist way of life, or to show the achievements of the advanced workers in production. The artistic forms of agitational work make almost no use of the materials provided by the photographic services of TASS or ETA [Estonian Telegraph Agency], and there are only a few political posters. Frequently, when visiting enterprises and institutions, one can encounter old display panels or slogans that pertain to an event that occurred long ago.

Recently the Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Estonia considered the question of the status of graphic agitation in the republic's capital, noted the shortcomings that were previously mentioned, and required the Tallin City Committee, and other city and rayon party committees, to develop and implement measures to raise the ideological and artistic level, the responsiveness and specific nature, and mobilizing role of graphic agitation.

Large and important task confront the means of mass information and propaganda. One of the chief task is improving the ideological content and effectiveness of the statements given in the press and in television and radio broadcasts.

The press must provide better assistance to party organizations in mobilizing the creative forces of the workers in increasing the effectiveness and quality of their work, in successful fulfilling the assignments of the Tenth Five-Year Plan, and in taking all steps to develop socialist competitions, and must take active part in the resolution of economic, social, and educational tasks.

The means of mass information and propaganda must assure a situation in which the public are well informed concerning a broad number of problems that interest them, and understand them correctly. The republic's newspapers and magazines, television, and radio are striving to resolve these tasks, to analyze thoroughly the processes occurring in life and the work being carried out by the party organizations. The quantity of such materials has begun to increase on the pages of the press and over the air waves. One of the proofs of this is the fact that our two republic party newspapers RAKHVA KHYAEL' and SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA have been among the victors in the All-Union Creative Competition for the best treatment of the socialist competition. At the same time, the tendency toward twaddle, the gray "officialese," the pseudoscientific nature of the language, the didactic tone, the high-sounding phrases, and other shortcomings noted in the decree of the CPSU Central Committee pertain in full measure also to the work carried out by our editorial collectives.

The further increase in the effectiveness of the means of mass information and propaganda is directly dependent upon the competency, the political, moral, and occupational properties, and the degree of information on the part of the journalistic personnel. We have a well-organized system of having the secretaries and members of the Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Estonia give statements to the administrative workers of the press, radio, and television. But the journalists still have the opportunity only infrequently to listen to statements made by the administrators of the ministries or other republic-level institutions, or, in the outlying areas, the administrative workers at the rayon level. While devoting a large amount of attention to the matter of supplementing the knowledge on the part of the administrative workers of the press, radio, and television, we at the same time devote no less attention to training the category of journalistic personnel which is, to the greatest extent, a mass category -- the correspondents. Greater participation in this matter must be taken by the Union of Journalists of Estonian SSR.

In implementing the decree of the CPSU Central Committee, the editorial collectives must do a considerable amount of work on assuring that every publication acquires its own face. For the time being, our newspapers, to a large extent, duplicate one another. Frequently we find in them absolutely identical official reports about various republic-level and departmental measures. It is necessary to establish a more clear-cut procedure for publishing the so-called "official information," in order to prevent it from overloading the newspapers. It is understandable that every publication should orient itself upon its own readership and should act correspondingly to define its range of subject matter, as well as its stylistic and linguistic means.

All is not yet well with regard to the effectiveness of criticism in the press. Of course, we are not posing here the task of criticizing "everything and everyone." The essence of the question lies in objectively illuminating the everyday, real-life situation, and objectively evaluating the state of affairs. The chief demand made of criticism in the press is its constructiveness, its respectful tone, its attempt to suggest ways to resolve the problems, but it is also necessary to react to criticism in a business-like manner, instead of giving pro-forma replies. And yet such instances are not yet a rarity.

I would like to discuss, in addition to what has been stated about the means of mass information, certain questions involving the work of Estonian television.

What are the problems to which our comrades in television should devote more attention? When you pick up a broadcast schedule, it seems that, as far as content and subject matter, everything has been well thought out. But during the broadcast itself, unfortunately, the content does not always conform to the original concept. Sometimes the viewer cannot understand what the originators of the broadcast want to tell him, or what ideological and emotional message they intend to convey. The number of persons who participate in the broadcasts continues to be rather limited, and this is one of the reasons why life on the screen seems to be presented not in its entire variety, but in an everyday manner. It is only rarely that one views broadcasts that touch upon acute problems that are of vital interest to broad segments of the public. And if such broadcasts do appear, it is only as if in passing, completely bypassing the essence of the matter. On the television screen the person of labor is often lost behind the machinery and technological processes.

In explanatory work, in labor education, it is necessary to demonstrate the creativity of labor, the active participation of every individual in the great job being performed by the Soviet nation, the participation and contribution made by everyone to the constantly growing standard of living and to our Motherland's might.

The chief method for overcoming the existing shortcomings in television is carefully thought-out, painstaking, and demanding work with personnel. The board of governors at Gosteleradio, and the management and party organization

in television should devote considerably more attention to personnel education. It is necessary to devote unflagging attention to the upcoming replacements for the television journalists, to be more demanding toward them, and, of course, to provide assistance in creative work, in increasing their level of professional skill.

The decree of the CPSU Central Committee defines with the maximum amount of clarity and thoroughness the tasks involved in improving the party work among the creative intellectuals.

The party places a high value upon the labor performed by the cultural figures. For example, during the last year or year and a half, in recognition of their services in developing Soviet literature and art, on recommendations of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Estonia, orders have been awarded to a number of cultural figures in Estonia: composers Eugen Kapp, awarded the high title of Hero of Socialist Labor, and Gustav Ernesaks; writer Ral'f Parve; and artists Ayno Tal'vi, Yuri Yarvet, and Ants Eskola. The "Badge of Honor" order has been awarded to the Pärnu Dramatic Theater imeni Lidiya Koydula. The famous director Neeme Yarvi has been awarded the USSR State Prize. This high evaluation should inspire our cultural and artistic figures to achieve new creative successes.

But when discussing the vital problems of life, the Communist cultural figures justifiably point out that, in the sphere of literary and artistic creativity, there also are shortcomings. Actually, far from all our works are closely tied in with life. In a few of them one notes the tendency to retreat from the real problems that pertain to everyday life, to enter some private little made-up world, or the tendency to take the path of depicting narrowly subjective experiences and views. There have been art exhibitions where the viewers involuntarily ask themselves "What does this have to do with modern man, the builder of communism? Where is the world of his thoughts, his strivings, his concerns? These same questions are raised in probably a more acute manner with regard to some of our poetry. The workers justifiably are waiting for the masters of culture to provide them with a more profound and more encompassing revelation of the basic content of our everyday life, the heroic aspects of our five-year plans, the new considerable successes in the creation of brilliant models of people involved in creative labor, genuine heroes of modern-day life, of active participation in educating in our people a holy sense of Soviet patriotism and proletarian internationalism.

I would like to cite the following example. At the board of governors and in the party organization of the Union of Writers of Estonian SSR in recent years there have been discussions of many major questions involving the development and present-day state of literature, with many of these discussions being held with the participation of literary figures from Moscow, Leningrad, and the fraternal republic. That is all very well. But, unfortunately, the union has not yet made it a practice to discuss individual new works, to ask authors to give creative reports, or to use other beneficial forms of collective creative activity. This reproach also pertains to the other creative unions.

We must demand of the republic's Ministry of Culture and Goskino a more purposeful carrying out of the repertoire policy, and the increase in their demandingness in this regard.

It is precisely by way of increasing the demandingness, by way of raising the level of ideological and artistic leadership, that one can take the path to the intensification of the social participation of artistic creative figures and to increasing their role in the ideological life of society.

Developing the correct evaluations and forming the correct public opinion relative to individual phenomena in literature and art are exceptionally important but certainly not the sole tasks of the leadership of artistic creativity. This is a matter of a kind of planning of the creative process, the mobilization of the figures of literature and art to resolve completely definite tasks.

The issuing of general appeals alone is far from sufficient if those appeals are not supported by consistent organizer work, by attention and assistance provided to the creative workers who are executing the social mandate and are creating works pertaining to the most vitally important topics of modern life.

An important role in this matter belongs to literary and artistic criticism. And yet it sometimes happens that our real achievements of literature and art, works that are replete with civic heroism, do not find the proper support on the part of critics, but instead the works that prove to be in the center of attention are accidental and, not infrequently, rather weak ones. For example, the pages of the KUNST almanac provide little space for the thorough analysis of the basic phenomena in the modern development of art. The editorial offices should work in a more demanding manner to execute the decree of the CPSU Central Committee, entitled "Literary and Artistic Criticism." We must develop a spirit of businesslike criticism and self-criticism in the creative collectives. All our creative collectives and ideological departments are headed by Communists, authoritative persons with a large amount of party, creative, and living experience, members and candidate members of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Estonia, and members of the Review Commission of the republic's party organization. We justifiably expect them, and the rest of the Communists working in the creative sphere, to make more decisive, bolder statements in support of everything that is truly party-oriented and advanced, and against any negative phenomena. The complete discussion, on the basis of party principles, must also take place at various conferences to discuss artistic matters, when opening art exhibits, and when publishing a new book. The lowering of demandingness and of ideological precision with regard to artistic qualities is an inadmissible phenomenon, since it is detrimental to the party's ideological work.

The multifaceted nature, the complexity of ideological-educational work is one of the factors that influence the need for the precision in the way in which it is organizationally set up. A very important organizational principle is the planning of the work in conformity with its comprehensive nature. The

work involving comprehensive long-term plans is becoming more and more firmly entrenched in the practice of our republic's party organization.

But this comparatively new instrument of controlling the ideological process requires major improvement. Certain plans do not rely upon sociological research, the results of studying public opinion, or the analysis of economic, social, or spiritual processes; they take insufficient consideration of the specific nature of the local conditions; some of them represent merely the mechanical combination of various measures. One still sees evidence of that shortcoming when the plan is reduced simply to listing a series of questions for discussion at the party committee, bureau, or party meetings. It also happens that the plan states the most general trends to be followed in the work, but fails to provide the necessary specific measures.

In addition, it must also be noted that not all the party organizations have these long-range plans.

Insufficient control is exercised over the implementation of the plans. It is generally known that preparing a plan, outlining the scope of the problems, represents only the beginning of the job at hand. The most important this is the persistent implementation of what has been planned. And it is precisely in this regard that certain party committees and ideological institutions have been failing to demonstrate the necessary businesslike attitude or purposefulness.

In implementing the decree of the CPSU Central Committee it is important, from the very beginning, to give careful attention to the setting up of the channels of information -- both from top to bottom, and bottom to top -- and to analyze thoroughly the recommendations expressed in workers' letters to party and soviet agencies, the questions asked at lectures and discussions, and the responses to the most important political events in the country and abroad. This must contribute to improving the activities of the party organizations and to improving the style, forms, and methods in their work. In order to assure the skillful analysis of the state of affairs in the outlying areas, and to make the correct decisions, it is necessary to know the situation, and in order to know that situation the party worker and the administrator must communicate constantly with the masses, must have personal impressions about the atmosphere that prevails at the plant and on the sovkhoz, at the construction site and in the school, and must unswervingly follow the Leninist behest: "Let's have a little less of the high-flown language, and a little more of ordinary, everyday work."

The task of raising the ideological and educational work to a qualitatively new level requires the decisive reorganization of the work performed by the party committees and the divisions of the Central Committee that engage in ideological work, and the propaganda and agitation divisions of the party's city and rayon committees. In the light of the requirements of the CPSU Central Committee it is necessary first of all to take a critical approach to assuring that the party committees and the ideological personnel carry out ideological-educational work and locate any omissions, shortcomings, or any situations that can give rise to them. But are we always able to explain

them? It must be admitted that we are not always able to. In our practice we have seen the development of that abnormal situation when, even though we are perfectly aware of shortcomings and omissions, we make no attempt, to use a figure of speech, to "keep digging" until we find out their causes, or to speak out plainly about them.

To a large extent, the major reasons for the shortcomings that we have had are the following. First, in a number of instances people fail to take sufficient consideration of the particular importance of educational work. Sometimes one observes insufficient persistence, or a superficial approach to the job, lack of interest on the part of certain administrators and specialists, and sometimes elements of a departmental or narrowly regional approach prevail. Secondly, people do not want to offend anyone, to disrupt the comfortable interrelations, and therefore they fail to use such an effective party means of exerting influence as is provided by criticism and self-criticism. Thirdly, people sometimes do not look for ways to overcome difficulties, and fail to use the available experience.

We must wage a decisive struggle against moods of complacency, of doing things for the sake of looking good, against the one-sided demonstration of the work results, when a lot is said about the successes but nothing is said about the omissions, shortcomings, or mistakes. We must free ourselves of this kind of uncritical work style. The interests of social development require us to put up openly for discussion the most vitally important questions of the economy and social relations, without glossing over the complexities that exist in real life. Only then can we develop in our people a true understanding and a sober evaluation of the shortcomings, which understanding and evaluation are an important condition for taking a correct attitude toward those shortcomings and toward overcoming them. We must remember Lenin's words to the effect that "when analyzing yesterday's mistakes, we thus learn how to avoid the mistakes of today and tomorrow."

Our success in our work depends to a decisive degree upon the ideological personnel. The steps taken in recent years by the Central Committee and by the party's city and rayon committees have contributed to raising the educational level of the personnel and their level of professional skill. We must continue to carry out the work in this direction. In particular, it is necessary to adhere to a solid course aimed at increasing, among the ideological workers at party committees, in trade-union and soviet agencies, in the press, television, and labor, the number of specialists with higher party education. As of today, that number is not very large.

It is important to emphasize that the effect produced by educational work largely depends also upon the personal qualities of the workers who are given the responsibility of carrying out that job. Our ideological personnel, in the absolute majority of instances, know how to analyze the situation, how to evaluate objectively the extent to which the quality of propaganda fails to conform to the increased demands, but they do not always demonstrate sufficient initiative to implement them. A paradoxical situation is created:

political vigilance exists, but people fail to demonstrate sufficient aggressiveness in their work.

Developing the aggressive nature of propaganda and agitation under our conditions means carrying out even more decisively the struggle against all shortcomings. Acting aggressively means preventing undesirable phenomena. It means hanging onto the initiative. It means exerting an active influence upon the formation of the necessary situation.

Frequently the energy, the rate of active participation, of our workers, especially the party committees, are exhausted at the stage of preparing extensive measures and work plans, all kinds of recommendations and estimates, conducting various kinds of meetings, and then collecting information about what was done. But when it comes down to the practical work in the outlying areas, in the primary party organizations and collectives, there is not enough time or manpower. And it is precisely here that one begins to see our workers moving away from questions involving work with people, and to see the appearance of a formal approach to ideological practice, an approach that is in obvious contradiction to the principles of effectiveness and quality.

Our personnel must learn that the center of gravity of ideological activities lies in the labor collective.

For the successful solution of the tasks posed by the Central Committee, the party committees must increase the activity rate in the work performed by the trade-union and Komsomol organizations and by the soviets.

Those are the organizations that have the greatest mass nature. They can and must do a very great deal in matters pertaining to the educating of people. The party committees must help them to reorganize and improve the work extended in this direction, must direct their efforts at the solution of the chief tasks of political-educational work. Simultaneously it is necessary to increase demandingness toward them with regard to the results of that work.

The further improvement of ideological work would be unthinkable without the development of its material base. When evaluating the situation that has developed in the republic, we are forced to admit that the material base has been growing slowly and not in the volume or quality that are necessary today.

The Council of Ministers, Gosplan, the ministries of culture and construction, and the city and rayon executive committees of the Soviets of People's Deputies must engage more, and more effectively, in the development of the material base.

In the republic, a number of buildings in cultural-educational institutions are in a poor condition. The most scandalous situation has been the closing, for the reason stated, of the Library imeni F. Kreytsval'd, about which

PRAVDA justifiably wrote an item recently.

There can be no justification for the situation in which, from year to year, people fail to use the funds that have been allocated for cultural construction.

Problems involving the material-technical base of publishing houses and television are still awaiting their resolution. Within the next few years it will be necessary to achieve guaranteed reception on the entire territory of the republic of the two Central Television programs, as well as the complete changeover to color images. In order to implement what has been planned, it will be necessary to construct the second phase of the studio-apparatus complex of Estonian television and relay stations at a number of points in the republic.

Much in this regard depends also upon the initiative taken in the outlying areas. When one goes out to the rayons, one frequently sees the great amount of concern, self-interestedness, and, one might even say, love with which the administrators of many enterprises and farms engage in cultural construction. But it becomes outright offensive when one encounters instances of indifference and inertia. Unfortunately, everything is not yet being done to develop the material base in the area of culture even in the capital of the republic. Are we really supposed to believe that Tallin has fewer capabilities than, say, those in Pyarnuskiy and Khaapsaluskiy Rayons? And yet there are still entire areas of the city that lack movie theaters, libraries, and book stores. In the construction of the city's sports and cultural arena, things are going along at a considerably worse rate than in the construction of other Olympic sites, and yet the area has been called upon to be a kind of cultural center in the city. It is necessary with the maximum degree of effectiveness, regardless of the departmental subordination, to use the republic's existing houses of culture, clubs, libraries, halls, and stadiums for the purpose of extending the political-educational, mass-cultural, and sports work.

In order to resolve the tasks that have been posed, much will have to be done by the Bureau and Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Estonia, and all the divisions of the Central Committee. The divisions that engage in ideological work will have to penetrate more deeply into the economic, social, and spiritual processes that are occurring in the republic, to achieve better control of the ideological process, to demonstrate more initiative in the posing of the important questions in ideological-educational work, develop specific effective measures to resolve them, and demonstrate more persistence in organizing the fulfillment of the party decisions that have been made and in bringing to completion the jobs that have been begun.

The decree of the CPSU Central Committee requires the introduction of effective methods of exerting influence upon the individual's spiritual world, the clear-cut coordination of all the means, forms, and methods of

education. This is not only the task of the party and ideological personnel, but also of the state agencies, economic services, and all the public organizations. Putting it more briefly, the task consists in involving in active, purposeful work all our efforts, all the levers, all the means of ideological influence, and in uniting their efforts for the resolution of the critical problems posed by the party. Simultaneously it is necessary to raise the leadership and use of them to a qualitatively new level, to carry out a comprehensive approach to the job of education as the basis of improving and increasing the effectiveness and quality of ideological work as a whole.

Success in the solution of this task will come in the event that every Communist, every ideological worker, regardless of where he works, acts as a passionate propagandist and conductor of the ideas of the Leninist party, giving to this important job all his knowledge and all his heart and soul.

And so, comrades, for all participants in ideological-educational process -- everyone, from school to the institution of higher learning, from the administrator at the lowest level to the administrator at the very highest level, from the agitator to the party-committee reporter, from the primary party organization to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Estonia -- there is opened up a broad vista for the manifestation of their efforts, knowledge, and initiative, for the effective solution of educational tasks, the efficient improvement of the system of forming a completely developed personality.

Please allow me to assure the Central Committee, the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee, and Comrade L. I. Brezhnev that our republic's party organization will work actively to fulfill the decree of the CPSU Central Committee, will assure the further increase in the rate of effectiveness of the entire job of education, and will apply ally efforts for the successful completion of the Tenth Five-Year Plan and the solution of the tasks involved in communist construction..

5075

CSO: 1800

REGIONAL

MEETING ON ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF YUGO-OSETINSKAYA AO

Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 3 Jul 79 pp 1,3

[GruzINFORM article: "Goal—The Development of a Region"]

[Text] Characterizing very briefly the nature of last Saturday's conference in Tskhinvali, conducted by Georgian SSR Council of Ministers Presidium Chairman Z. A. Pataridze, it must be stated that its main goal was to map out measures and ways to implement as rapidly as possible the Georgian CP CC and Georgian Council of Ministers Decree "Measures to Further Develop the Economy and Culture of the South Ossetian Autonomous Oblast."

Officials of the ministries and departments concerned, whose ministries and organizations are to implement this decree, arrived in Tskhinvali.

In opening the conference, which in terms of its participants might be called an out-of-town session of the republic's Council of Ministers, South Ossetian Obkom First Secretary F. S. Sanakoyev outlined its task--that of discussing specifically and in detail the course of implementation of these measures.

The report of the chairman of the South Ossetian Oblast Executive Committee, G. N. Mardanov, listed the main measures that have been implemented in the oblast in execution of the Georgian CP CC and Council of Ministers Decree.

Here are some excerpts from Comrade Mardanov's report: already built and put into operation are a mineral water bottling plant with a capacity of 3 million bottles per year, an oblast somatic hospital, tourist centers in Tskhinvali and Dzhava, a hotel in Tskhinvali, and a number of educational, trade, and service facilities.

For a number of reasons, however, a number of ministries and departments have not completed the work assigned to them. Thus, the Ministry of Housing and Communal Operations failed to complete riverbank reinforcement work in Leningori and did not prepare a project plan for rebuilding a bridge in Tskhinvali. Tsekavshiri failed to complete the construction of a

wholesale complex, trade centers in Dzhaba and Leningori, and shopping and dining facilities in Znauri. These and other facilities are carried over into 1980 and subsequent years. Some ministries and departments plan to complete a number of projects assigned to them in the final years of the 11th Five-Year Plan; for this reason, completion of these projects is already subject to doubt.

Oblast officials invited to take part in the conference—including obkom bureau members, secretaries of raykoms, chairmen of rayon executive committees, division managers of the oblast executive committee, and chiefs of various administrations—questioned the speakers on literally every item in the long-range plans and argued the urgency of implementing particular measures. Detailed answers were given by GSSR Agriculture Minister Sh. M. Etsadashvili, Communications Minister V. I. Kobakhidze, Local Industry Minister M. K. Magradze, Meat and Dairy Industry Minister A. O. Movsesyan, Culture Minister D. V. Taktakishvili, Public Consumer Services Minister V. A. Sobolev, Construction Minister N. A. Medzmariashvili, Deputy Gosplan Chairman G. S. Vashakidze, First Deputy Food Industry Minister T. K. Dzhabadari, First Deputy Health Minister K. V. Gegelashvili, Deputy Highway Minister P. P. Kakhidze, Deputy Agriculture Minister T. V. Chikvaide, Deputy Housing and Communal Operations Minister O. A. Kavtaradze, Deputy Education Minister M. N. Kochakidze, Deputy Automotive Transport Minister A. B. Goshadze, GSSR State Committee for Cinematography Deputy Chairman M. P. Kutateladze, Gruzgoskomsel'khoztekhnika Deputy Chairman N. A. Chkoniya, Tsekavshiri Board Deputy Chairman G. I. Shotniashvili, Glavgruzvodstroy Administration Deputy Chief K. N. Ukleba, GSSR Avtotekhnoslužhivaniye Administration Chief V. I. Zhgenti.

The questions and remarks of Leningorskiy Raykom First Secretary N. A. Odishvili, Dzhabvskiy Raykom First Secretary V. A. Chochiviyev, Oblast Planning Commission Chairman P. V. Khabalashvili, Oblast Executive Committee People's Education Division Chief G. I. Dzagoyev, Oblast Water Management and Reclamation Administration Chief M. L. Arindauli, Iryston Publishing House Director G. I. Besayev, and others showed a profound concern in seeing to it that the officials of ministries and departments assigned to carry out the decree determine their approach to this matter as precisely as possible.

Some information: the GCP CC and the GSSR Council of Ministers decree broadly outlines the direction of the cardinal development of the economy and culture and increased wellbeing of the workers of South Ossetia. The worker collectives are responding to the party's and government's concern with specific deeds. Thus, workers in industry are regularly completing plans and obligations. For the third year in a row there have been no lagging enterprises. Also successfully completed is the program of the first five months of the fourth year of the 11th Five-Year Plan. Today the enterprises of the oblast are turning out 65 product items bearing the state Emblem of Quality.

In summarizing the results of the conference, GSSR Council of Ministers Chairman Z. A. Pataridze noted that on the basis of the remarks and proposals of the participants a specific program of action would be worked out for immediate implementation.

The conference was participated in by GCP CC Industrial Transport Division Manager B. I. Barsukov.

6894

CSO: 1800

REGIONAL

GEORGIAN SUPREME SOVIET PRESIDIU' RECENT DECREE ON IDEOLOGY

Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 4 Jul 79 p 1

[GruzINFORM article: "In the Presidium of the Georgian SSR Supreme Soviet"]

[Text] The tasks of the republic's Soviets of People's Deputies, deriving from the CC CPSU decree "Further Improvement of Ideological and Political-Indoctrination Work," were discussed at a meeting of the Georgian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. It was noted that this important party document, also the decree adopted in association with it by the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium concerning the tasks of the people's deputies, focus attention on current problems of improving the effectiveness of ideological-political, labor, moral, and internationalist indoctrination of the working people.

In recent years, the republic's Soviets of People's Deputies have been making systematic efforts to consolidate Leninist norms of state and party life, to strengthen democratic principles, to boost the economy and culture, and to develop social relations. The republic's economic and social potential has risen substantially; the material wellbeing of the working people has improved; substantial shifts have taken place in the republic's social-political life.

At the same time, participants focus attention on shortcomings in the ideological-indoctrinational and mass cultural work being done by the Soviets of People's Deputies among the population in places of residence. It was noted, in particular, that some soviets are not exercising all the rights given to them by law; they are not showing enough initiative, demandingness, and competence; they are not adequately monitoring compliance with laws governing the rights and duties of the working people guaranteed by the constitution. They are not making the effort to ensure universal adoption and strengthening of the high principles and norms of socialist life, uncompromising struggle against various negative phenomena. A number of soviets, the meeting noted, do not have adequate contact with the masses or control over the implementation of decisions. The permanent commissions, deputy groups, and posts are not yet having a big enough impact on strengthening discipline, raising the effectiveness of production, and improving work quality, on rooting out bureaucratism and negligence toward the needs of the working people.

The presidium directed the local Soviets of People's Deputies to work out and implement measures to eliminate existing shortcomings, to further improve indoctrination work, and to ensure the unity of the political, labor, and moral indoctrination of citizens in accordance with the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress and subsequent CC CPSU plenums.

The meeting mapped out a long-range plan of basic organizational and mass-political measures on implementing the decree of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium "Tasks of the Soviets of People's Deputies, Deriving From the CC CPSU Decree 'Further Improvement of Ideological and Political-Indoctrination Work.'"

The meeting also discussed the problem of measures to improve publicity of the activities of the Soviets of People's Deputies in the republic's newspapers and on radio and television.

Noting the substantial and effective work done by the mass information and propaganda media to publicize problems of Soviet development, participants in the meeting also noted serious shortcomings existing in this vital matter. The State Committee for Television and Radio and the editors of republic newspapers were directed to focus special attention on publicizing the experience of the political-indoctrinational and mass cultural work of the soviets, on their compliance with the requirements of the new USSR constitution with regard to shaping the new man--a fighter, worker, and internationalist.

Executive committees of the republic's local Soviets of People's Deputies must systematically inform personnel of the press, radio, and television of the organizational work being done by the soviets; they must set forth the most urgent problems and in every way help to uncover shortcomings; they must collaborate in propagandizing and publicizing the positive work experience of the soviets.

The Tbilisi State University's Laboratory of Sociological Study of the Effectiveness of the Mass Information Media is directed to investigate the effectiveness of publications of the republic's press, radio, and television with regard to problems of Soviet development.

The meeting of the republic's Supreme Soviet Presidium also discussed a number of other problems.

854
001 1600

REGIONAL

GEORGIAN SOCIAL OPINION COUNCIL POLLS PASSENGERS

Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 15 Jul 79 p 2

[Article by Professor T. Dzhafarli, deputy chairman of the Georgian CP CC Public Opinion Council: "Let's Hear What the Passenger Has To Say"]

[Text] The word "passenger" includes a variety of human individualities combining a single endeavor--to get from the "point of departure" to the "point of destination." All of them need to arrive quickly, with the maximum convenience and the minimum effort, physical or mental. The level of satisfaction of passenger needs determines, in the long run, the quality of transport performance.

The Georgian CP CC has dealt with this question a number of times. Measures are being taken to improve passenger service, to impose order in this matter. An important place in the work being done is assigned to the study of public opinion, with which in recent years the Georgian CP CC has dealt with more attention and consideration, no matter which aspects of social-economic or cultural life it applies to.

By a special decision, the Georgian CP CC Public Opinion Council has conducted a sociological survey of the status of passenger service in our republic. Active help in this endeavor has been given by officials of the Transcaucasian Railroad and the Georgian Administration of Civil Aviation.

Questionnaires and interviews, the examination of various documents, and observations have been intended to yield an adequately realistic reflection of the opinion of the working people. Questionnaires and personal interview blanks were sent to 451 local and long-distance train passengers and 833 union and local airline passengers. A certain percentage of the answers, primarily from passengers who use these types of transport frequently, were studied selectively.

What do the passengers see as transport's weak points? Above all, the organization of ticket sales. This is the opinion of 63.4 percent of those polled who use rail transport and 64.8 percent of those using air transport. In dealing with the railroad, the first difficulty people encounter is at the ticket office: it takes one to three hours to cover the very short

distance to it—a few steps. Is this unavoidable? Sometimes rather minor organizational measures could eliminate the inconvenience. Wouldn't it be worthwhile, for example, to relieve the work load on ticket counters No 11 and 12 of the Tbilisi Station and sell tickets on all suburban trains separately?

To eliminate long lines at the ticket counters is an important task. A ticket seller at the Tbilisi Railroad Station spends an average of four minutes in writing up and selling one ticket (including communication with the dispatcher). Up to 15,000 tickets are sold every day, and about one out of every two customers takes a whole day to do it, which keeps him off the job. According to the most modest estimates, losses of work time add up every day to a total of 11,000 to 12,000 man-hours.

It is possible to avoid long lines at the ticket counters: it is enough to order tickets in advance. But this type of service was not used by 90 percent of those polled who ride the railroads and more than half of those polled who travel by air. There are various reasons: some find it inconvenient to order 10 to 15 days in advance; others are completely unaware of the possibility of advance orders; still others can't reach the agency by phone. In the first quarter of this year, only 1,501 airplane tickets were delivered to the home or workplace—3.6 percent of the total number sold. For some reason, also, there has been a limited number of sales of reserved return tickets for flights on aircraft of the Georgian Administration of Civil Aviation.

Well, then, is the passenger to blame? In any case, he is less to blame than the agency, whose duties include the advertising and sale of services convenient to passengers.

The organization of ticket sales must be improved. In this matter, a major role can be played by the introduction of automated systems. Automation is all well and good, however, but the tickets are issued by the ticket sellers and, it sometimes happens, the interests of the passenger come up against the greed and the rip-off mentality of some of them. "For long trips and for comfortable cars, tickets are sold at inflated prices," writes a passenger on the Tbilisi-Tbil run. "Although there are seats available in a car, frequently the cars run half-empty." "The ticket seller won't give you a ticket unless you give extra money," confides a passenger on the Tbilisi-Moscow run.

And here's confirmation of these complaints: on 24 November of last year it was impossible to get a single ticket at the Tbilisi Station for the Tbilisi-Tbil run, yet when the train left the platform there were 105 empty seats—filling up to a total of two coach cars. Similar phenomena can be observed in other places, for example at the Samtredia Station.

More than 10 percent of the polled passengers using the services of the Georgian Administration of Civil Aviation complain that they were refused airline tickets although there were seats available; 13 percent report that they are

sometimes forced to pay extra. It cannot be said that the management of the Central Agency of Airline Communications does not know about gross violations of the regulations governing flight arrangements and the issuance of seats--there is material on this matter from the departmental commission for efforts against negative phenomena and there are orders handed down by the chief of the agency.

What is lacking is consistency in rooting out these phenomena, essential standards demanded of the workers. Otherwise, how could the following take place: in January of this year one ticket seller was demoted and then immediately restored to her job, because "in carrying out the temporary functions of switchboard operator she demonstrated diligence, a knowledge of her job, and high discipline, and earned trust" (!?). It is difficult to find a more graphic example of the bureaucratic, formal attitude toward such a serious matter as the indoctrination of people. It is clear that we are not likely to achieve the desired results in this way.

Continuing the topic of transport personnel, we cannot avoid the question of the culture of passenger service en route. More than 60 percent of the railroad passengers polled were dissatisfied with the conductors' attitude--their apathy, their discourtesy, sometimes rudeness. Sometimes it's worse: one's acquaintance with the conductor begins at the ticket counter, where he attempts to persuade passengers not to buy tickets and then packs the car with people who don't hold tickets, from whom he takes money. Such instances have been observed even on trains that are assumed to be among the best, such as the Tbilisi-Moscow, the Tbilisi-Batumi, and others. Here again we are dealing with abuses arising from greed and the craving to get rich. They are not being dealt with hard enough.

The term "service culture" includes the sanitation and technical condition of the cars, the quality of the bedding, whether the light switches and ventilation are in good working order, and so on. The level of sanitation and technical conditions of passenger trains is especially low. But passengers also have plenty of complaints against such trains as the Tbilisi-Moscow (66.3 percent of those polled). Their complaints are justified, their dissatisfaction is reasonable and backed up by objective data. The Health and Hygiene Service Commission of the Transcaucasian Railroad recently found a complete lack of sanitation in six of 16 cars of the Gruzlya Train, which is classified as a "company" train.

Is it so difficult to impose order? The service personnel on the Tbilisi-Batumi Train, having found out that a checking crew of the Georgian CP CC Public Opinion Council was on board, were able to clear things up, to place flowers, to make the beds tidy, and to greet the passengers courteously and pleasantly. With this kind of service, no one has the heart to reproach the conductors. If only this were not the exception, due to the check run, but the rule.

There is yet another reason for the sad state of affairs--the low cultural level of the passengers themselves--littering the cars and the airplanes, sometimes even ruining social property. What is the conclusion to be drawn here? A vital civic duty is not being carried out. The cultural level of the people, their behavior in public places, their attitude toward social property all constitute an indicator of civic maturity, the level of the ideological-in indoctrination work being done, the improvement of which is the purpose of the 22-0000 decree "Further Improvement of Ideological and Political-Indoctrination Work." At the same time, indoctrination measures must be combined with administrative-legal measures--strict punishment of those guilty of irresponsible attitudes toward social interests.

A trip begins when one takes one's seat, and even earlier, before getting on. Passengers are also dissatisfied with the state of the waiting rooms and station facilities. On the Tbilisi-Batumi and Samtredia-Batumi lines, dissatisfaction was expressed by 43.3 and 52.2 percent of those polled. Sometimes, moreover, they have a long wait--the train or airplane is late; nervous strains and fatigue are added to the discomfort. All you have to do, for example, is observe the inconveniences suffered by passengers in the Tbilisi Airport and you can see how much remains to be done. The way to the airplane is not paved, and in bad weather you have to walk through the mud; the information service is not properly organized, there is no hotel or post office, no long-distance telephone, and so on.

According to data of the Central Agency, last year passengers returned more than 27,000 tickets; in the first quarter of this year they returned about 5,000. And it is not always because of delayed or canceled flights because of weather conditions. Most often the reason is the negligence of the personnel. Apathy, an officious attitude, long baggage delays, suitcase problems--these are what passengers complain of.

Measures are being made against the phenomena; this teaches the personnel to be irresponsible. Consider the case of Citizen Guseynov, who went to Moscow's Vnukovo Airport on 25 December of last year. It was not until 1 January that his suitcase was forwarded to the Domodedovo Airport, where ten days later returned it to Tbilisi. The suitcase just lay there until 1 January. And what happened? No one was called to account, no one was punished, no one even tried to find out who was to blame...

While waiting to get on board, the passenger may get hungry; he may go into the cafeteria, a cafe, or restaurant in the airport or train terminal. What service does he get from the public catering personnel? Bad service, say they complain; the food service people sell old products, ignore listed prices, and are rude. The outrages perpetrated in the cafeteria of the Tbilisi Airport are also confirmed by materials from a check conducted by a rail crew and also in an article "Take-Off to the Tune of Clinking Glasses" in the newspaper VOZROJENIY TRANSPORT, published in November of last year.

One more problem relating to passenger service: how to get from the airport to the city? Day flights are fine, but what if the airplane arrives late at night? It's difficult to find a bus or taxi. Instead, private operators stand by, offering their services at exorbitant prices. And who can you tell? State Motor Vehicle Inspectorate personnel are nowhere to be seen at that time...

We have listened to the opinions of the passengers and are convinced that the measures being taken in recent years to root out serious shortcomings in transport operations have not been very effective, that much remains to be done along this line in order to achieve a decisive breakthrough in the performance of the Transcaucasian Railroad and the Georgian Administration of Civil Aviation. By decision of the Georgian CP CC, starting in 1981 a follow-up sociological survey will be made of transport services to the working people. Again the passenger will have his say. We must do everything necessary so that he will have something good and grateful to say.

6854

CSO: 1800

REGIONAL

ALIYEV MEETS WITH UZBEK SSR DELEGATION

Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 5 Jun 79 p 1

[Article by Azerinform: "Glory to the Friendship of Brother Peoples! Meeting at the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee"]

[Text] A meeting of members and candidate-members of the Central Committee Bureau of the Communist Party of Azerbaijan with a delegation from the Uzbek SSR, which had come to participate in Uzbek SSR Literature and Art Days in the Azerbaijan SSR, officials of unions of creative artists and leading figures of Uzbekistan culture took place on 4 June at the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Azerbaijan.

First secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Azerbaijan G. A. Aliyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, warmly welcomed the assembled gathering on behalf of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Azerbaijan, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet and Council of Ministers of the Azerbaijan SSR, as well as all the republic's toilers, sending through them a greeting to all emissaries of the brother Uzbek people, wishing them a pleasant stay on hospitable Azerbaijan soil as well as fruitful activity in the name of continued flourishing of Soviet socialist culture.

Comrade Aliyev stated that Uzbekistan Literature and Art Days in Azerbaijan constitute an event of great importance and are of enormous sociopolitical significance. "The toilers of Azerbaijan have long been preparing for and impatiently awaiting this get-together with you, dear Uzbek brothers and sisters. We are confident that these Culture Days will become a brilliant, impressive holiday of friendship and brotherhood of the Azerbaijan and Uzbek peoples. They will promote further drawing together of these peoples, as well as mutual enrichment of cultures, strengthening of ideological work, internationalist indoctrination, and successful implementation of the resolutions of the 25th CPSU Congress and the plan targets for 1979 and the entire five-year plan.

"Consistent implementation of the CPSU Leninist nationalities policy has ensured rapid growth and development of all our country's nationalities and ethnic groups which, forming a united family, headed by the great Russian

people, are moving confidently along the road to communism and are successfully implementing the historic plans of the Communist Party.

"The CPSU Central Committee, its Politburo, the Soviet Government, and Comrade L. I. Brezhnev personally are devoting constant attention to development of the multinational socialist state, the union and autonomous republics, strengthening of the friendship and brotherhood of peoples, and internationalism, which have become integral features of the socialist way of life and the foundation of the Soviet society."

Comrade Aliyev stated that the ties between the Uzbek and Azerbaijani peoples have a long and rich history. One can cite a great many instances of productive cooperation among scientists and people active in the cultural area, as well as labor competition among the work forces of industrial and agricultural enterprises. The traditional socialist competition between the cotton farmers of Uzbekistan and Azerbaijan is exceptionally beneficial. "We have learned and are continuing to learn from our Uzbek friends the art of producing high yields of 'white gold' and the skills of conduct of this important branch of agriculture.

"The Uzbekistan Literature and Art Days in Azerbaijan will unquestionably promote further broadening and deepening of these ties and will build a fine foundation for more fruitful development of cooperation among people in the area of culture and in other areas of life of our republic.

"We are well aware of the great successes which have been achieved by the people of Uzbekistan during the years of Soviet rule and how much is being done today by the republic's toilers, its party organization and the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Uzbekistan, headed by Central Committee First Secretary Sh. R. Rashidov, Candidate Member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, toward implementing the resolutions of the 25th CPSU Congress and the socioeconomic targets of the 10th Five-Year Plan. Toiling Soviet Azerbaydzhan, which is preparing to celebrate its 60th anniversary, is working with equally intensive efforts to carry out the party's designs."

G. A. Aliyev spoke in detail on the enormous achievements of Azerbaijan's economy and culture during these past 60 years, noting in particular the great success of the toilers of this republic and its party organization in the last decade. He stressed that the All-Union Scientific-Practical Conference on Problems of Forming a Vigorous Political-Philosophical Stance and Improvement in Moral Indoctrination held in Baku, the recommendations of which are presently being implemented, indicated high praise for the wealth of experience in the area of moral indoctrination work amassed in Azerbaijan in recent years.

Comrade Aliyev told the guests from Uzbekistan that during the Literature and Art Days they would have the opportunity to visit many towns and rayons in Azerbaijan, meeting workers, kolkhoz farmers and intellectuals. "We very much want you to gather as many impressions as possible, becoming thoroughly acquainted with the life and successes of the Azerbaijan people.

G. A. Aliyev once again wished the guests a happy stay, much fruitful activity, and successful celebration of this outstanding holiday of friendship and brotherhood between the Azerbaijani and Uzbek peoples, a holiday of our multinational Soviet socialist culture.

The leader of the Uzbek delegation, Central Committee Secretary of the Communist Party of Uzbekistan A. U. Salimov, expressed warm thanks for the cordiality and hospitality which the delegates from the brother republic had felt from the very moment of their arrival on Azerbaijan soil. On behalf of the Communists and all the toilers of Uzbekistan, he conveyed warm greetings and best wishes to the Azerbaijani people in their efforts to implement the responsible tasks facing the republic in implementing the resolutions of the 25th CPSU Congress.

Discussing the traditional ties between the two peoples, Comrade Salimov noted that Literature and Art Days will serve to establish new friendly contacts, will promote strengthening of the fraternal cooperation between the republics and mutual enrichment of their national cultures.

A. U. Salimov related the successes of Soviet Uzbekistan on five-year plan shock-work watch and the efforts of the republic party organization and all the toilers of Uzbekistan to accomplish the 1979 targets. "We are proud," he stated, "that the Uzbek and Azerbaydzhani peoples, members of the united family of peoples of the USSR, are striding confidently forward toward a bright future -- toward communism."

The meeting was attended by Central Committee Bureau members of the Communist Party of Azerbaijan K. M. Bagirov, A. I. Ibragimov, G. Kh. Ibragimov, A. G. Kerimov, A. U. Konstantinov, V. S. Krasil'nikov, Yu. N. Pugachev, E. N. Seidov, and K. A. Khalilov, and candidate members of the Central Committee Bureau of the Communist Party of Azerbaijan I. N. Askerov, Z. I. Guseynova, and G. Sh. Efendiyev.

3024

CSC: 1800

REGIONAL

VARIOUS ASPECTS OF IDEOLOGICAL WORK SURVEYED

Riga SOVETSKAYA LATVIYA in Russian 12 Jul 79 pp 1-3

[Excerpts of address by A. E. Voss, member of the CC CPSU and first secretary of the Latvian CP Central Committee, at the Plenum of the Latvian CP Central Committee held 10 July 1979: "On the Tasks of the Republics Party Organization in Carrying Out the Decree of the CC CPSU Entitled 'On Further Improvement of Ideological and Political-Educational Work'"]

[Excerpts] Comrades!

A topic of extreme importance has been raised for discussion at our plenum--the tasks of the republic party organization in fulfilling the decree of the CC CPSU entitled "On Further Improvement of Ideological and Political-Educational Work."

Our party looks upon ideological work as one of the principal areas of its constructive activity and as an effective means of performing socioeconomic and political tasks. This received particularly strong emphasis at the 25th CPSU Congress, whose historic decisions are having a tremendous and ever-growing impact on all aspects of the life of our society.

Party members, all the workers of our republic, as indeed all the Soviet people, warmly approve and unreservedly support all the ramified activity of the CC CPSU and its Politburo headed by Comrade Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev, an outstanding political figure and statesman, directed toward fulfillment of the decisions of the 25th party congress and toward achievement of those domestic and foreign political conditions most conducive to the successful construction of communism in our country.

Convincing evidence of the unremitting concern of our party and the Soviet government and of Comrade L. I. Brezhnev personally about strengthening the peace and security of nations are such very important fine political acts of the recent past as the high-level Soviet-Yugoslav and Soviet-Indian talks, the visit to the Hungarian People's Republic of the Soviet party-government delegation headed by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, and finally--the historic meeting between Comrade L. I. Brezhnev and U.S. President J. Carter held in mid-June in Vienna.

The signing of the Treaty on Limitation of Strategic Offensive Weapons--SALT II and of a number of other very important political documents marks a very important step forward toward more wholesome Soviet-American relations and a healthier international political climate in general and is opening up new possibilities for limitation of nuclear missile arsenals.

The results of the Vienna talks were received by the entire Soviet people with a sense of deep gratitude to our party and its wise Leninist foreign policy and with a sense of pride in our great socialist homeland. The workers of Soviet Latvia fervently wish the CC CPSU, the CC Politburo, and Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev personally new success in pursuing our country's peaceful course of foreign policy.

Comrades! The decree of the CC CPSU entitled "On Further Improvement of Ideological and Political-Educational Work" is a document of great importance which has partywide and nationwide significance. The decree touches upon the fundamental problems in our social life and constitutes an elaboration and concretization of the principles of the 25th CPSU Congress on the questions of communist education of the workers. It formulates the basic demands of the party in the domain of ideological and political-educational work in the context of advanced socialism.

In carrying out the decisions of the 25th party congress the CC CPSU has adopted a number of very important decrees on the subject matter of ideological work. These documents of the party, the speeches of Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, his remarkable books "Aktual'nyye voprosy ideologicheskoy raboty KPSS" [Current Issues in the Ideological Work of the CPSU], "Malaya zemlya" [A Small Country], "Vozrozhdeniye" [Rebirth], and "Tselina" [Virgin Land] have contributed tremendously to raising the scientific level and enhancing the effectiveness of propaganda and agitation and have become for party organizations and all party members a true guide for action.

All of this has substantially expanded the front of the party's ideological influence, but at the same time it has also raised the requirements which must be met in organizing all ideological and political-educational work.

The CC CPSU is calling our attention to the need to take into account the dynamic nature of present-day socioeconomic and intellectual processes, as well as the scientific-technical revolution, with its diverse social consequences, which to a great extent has raised the issues of education in a new way.

The problem of efficiency and quality, which has now been pushed into the foreground, must embrace, as the party's CC emphasizes, not only all aspects of economic activity, but indeed our entire intellectual arsenal, including ideological activity.

Another reason why this is necessary is that the ideological antagonism between the two systems has become more intense.

The task of improving the effectiveness and quality of ideological-educational work has been defined by the CPSU Central Committee as bringing all ideological-educational work into conformity with the requirements of the new stage of development of Soviet society and with the higher level and demands of the Soviet people, also taking into account that the ideological struggle on the international scene has been sharply exacerbated.

The decree of the CC CPSU emphasizes that "under the conditions of advanced socialism Lenin's proposition to the effect that the state is strong by virtue of the consciousness of the masses, it is strong when the masses know everything, can judge everything and can undertake everything consciously" is more relevant than ever.

Taking note of the great amount of work that party organizations have done, the CC CPSU emphasized at the same time that there are still quite a few difficulties and shortcomings, some of them very substantial, in the way we have set up information and ideological-educational work, and focused the attention of party organizations, ideological institutions, propaganda personnel, and all party members on performing such urgent tasks as achieving a high scientific level of propaganda and agitation, enhancing their effectiveness and devotion to detail, their ties to reality, including the solving of economic and political problems, and the further development of the offensive character of all ideological and political-educational work.

Comrades! Since the 25th CPSU Congress the republic's party organization has done quite a bit to raise the level and effectiveness of communist education of the workers. The prospective plan for ideological work covering the 1976-1980 period, approved by the Bureau of the Latvian CP Central Committee, is being carried out successfully. Matters related to ensuring the unity of ideological-political education, work education and moral education have been taken up in the past year in the Plenum of the Latvian CP Central Committee and also in plenums of party raykoms and gorkoms.

The entire set of measures which have been taken in fulfillment of the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress have helped to increase the attention paid to the problems of ideological work on the part of many categories of workers, especially in the economy, and has made it possible to equip them with a deeper knowledge of the theory and practice of ideological-educational work.

A new detachment of organizers of the ideological process--deputy secretaries of party organizations for ideological-educational work--has been created and strengthened. Ideological commissions of party committees have become an important center for coordinating the activity of all organizations and institutions and all those participating in the work of education.

The new academic year in the system of political and economic study will be conducted during the period of preparation for celebration of the 110th anniversary of the birth of V. I. Lenin. For our republic this will also be the year of the 40th anniversary of establishment of Soviet rule.

Party committees and primary party organizations have a duty to see that a thorough study is made of the life and activity of V. I. Lenin, of the most important issues of Leninism, of the current problems in communist construction, of CPSU documents, and of the works of Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev and other leaders of our party.

Propaganda in the form of lectures, which has taken on large dimensions in the republic, should also promote these noble goals. Every year more than 300,000 lectures are delivered in our republic. Last year they were attended by about 18 million persons.

At the same time a sizable portion of our people, especially those employed in the sphere of trade and consumer services and in construction, attend lectures extremely rarely. The reason for this is largely that frequently the lectures are presented in a dry and formal language, they abound in complicated scientific terminology, and clear and exhaustive responses are not given to the questions of the workers. Some party raykoms have given up their guidance of lecture propaganda, turning this work over to the Znaniye society.

It is the duty of party organizations and the board of the republic Znaniye society to make a better study of the intellectual (dukhovnyye) aspirations of people, to improve the orientation of the topics covered in lecture propaganda, and to raise the level of every lecture and every report both in terms of ideas and theory and especially in terms of methods.

The demand contained in the decrees of the CC CPSU to the effect that not a single question disturbing the workers should be left unanswered must become an unvarying rule for all those who participate in mass propaganda.

This gives rise to the task of a radical improvement of work on questions that come from mass audiences. These questions must be analyzed promptly and passed on to party, Soviet and economic authorities, and then the people should be informed about the steps taken over the radio and television, through the press, and through the oral statements made by leading officials. The coordinating role of divisions of the Latvian CP Central Committee should be enhanced in this work.

The effectiveness of communist education depends above all on the painstaking everyday work with the people and on the creation of a wholesome moral and psychological climate in every work collective and in every place where people study and live. At the present time this work is being carried out by more than 1,500 speakers of party committees, more than 1,000 political information workers and 37,000 agitators. The tutorship movement is developing and improving. A single political day has been adopted throughout the republic. Supervisory personnel have begun to participate more widely in mass agitation work.

Yet the possibilities for oral political agitation are still not being fully utilized. Evenings, political information sessions and reports are often limited to a retelling of truths which are known by everyone, answers are not always given to the questions of the workers, and not uncommonly the information provided is not up-to-date enough nor sufficiently documented.

In many cities and rayons a proper system has not been set up for this work on the basis of residence, especially with those strata of the public not associated with work collectives. In certain party organizations of Dobel'skiy Rayon, for example, agitators have been performing this work only sporadically in connection with major political campaigns. Often agitation loses in effectiveness because a thorough study has not been made of the requests of the people and their social interests have not been taken into account. Since the 25th CPSU Congress there has been a sizable increase in the amount of activity of party organizations related to propaganda and establishment of the norms and principles of communist morality. Moral and ethical problems have begun to be discussed more frequently in sessions of bureaus of party committees and in party, trade union and Komsomol assemblies. Last year scientific-practical conferences took place on these topics in cities and rayons and at large enterprises. During the report-election campaign for party bureau members, one-third of the party organizations named organizers of moral education.

But the measures which have been taken have still not guaranteed the change of direction that is required in this matter. In their statements and letters to party, Soviet and economic authorities the republic's workers are raising the fateful questions of stepping up the fight against violations of work discipline, against irresponsibility in the workplace, and against self-seekers, absentees and drunkards. We also have a duty to use the entire force of Soviet law, all the levers of material incentives, and the entire range of educational measures to achieve a radical improvement of affairs in this crucial area.

There is a big and diverse job to be done here. In spite of a certain drop in the crime rate noted in recent years, its level in the republic is still comparatively high. This especially applies to Gaidemskiy and Salduskiy rayons and the city of Riga. The level of offenses committed by minors is disturbing, as is the fact that one out of every two crimes in the republic is committed by a person in a state of intoxication. The state of affairs in this respect is worst in Aluksniskiy, Valmiskiy, Jerskiy and Tukumskiy rayons.

Cases of violation of law and order and socialist legality do not always result in the proper reactions on the part of the administration and party and public organizations. It is sufficient to mention that last year law enforcement authorities received no answer on one-fourth of the material on persons who committed offenses in a state of intoxication which they sent to the organized community for consideration.

In recent years the Latvian CP Central Committee has adopted a number of decrees on stepping up the fight against drunkenness and alcoholism. The work of the Rezekne Gorkom and the Tukumskiy Raykom of the party was studied and taken under consideration. An analysis of progress in implementing those decisions shows that certain party, Soviet and economic authorities have still not taken a sufficiently offensive stance in the fight against drunkenness and alcoholism and that these cases do not always receive universal condemnation in the workplace.

Another alarming fact is that some people are trying to arrange their lives dishonestly, stealing socialist property and using their official position for selfish purposes.

For instance, at the end of 1978 several organized groups of thieves were discovered in the Radiotekhnika Production Association. They included responsible accounting-bookkeeping and engineering-technical personnel, that is, those whose official duties gave them authority to control and monitor the use of financial resources.

A criminal group of bribetakers headed by the chairman of the traumatology commission and the chief surgeon of the republic medical commission for expert evaluation of disability of the republic ministry of social security has recently been exposed. It also included physicians of the 13th Riga Polyclinic and the Hospital imeni P. Stradyn'. The group was involved in taking bribes from persons disabled in World War II who were applying to receive motor vehicles without payment on the basis of a false diagnosis of their wound. The bribetakers also included A. I. Chechetkin, deputy chief of the personnel administration of the Latvian Consumer Union. We should add that thefts and embezzlement are not uncommon in the republic's consumer cooperative system either.

Particular attention should be paid in this connection to improving the selection and training of personnel of organizations and institutions engaged in rendering services to the public since the functions they perform carry no small ideological burden.

Comrades! The formation of an internationalist consciousness on the part of the workers and of making internationalism a norm governing everyday life and the personal behavior of all members of our society should receive the unremitting attention of the republic party organization.

Economic and cultural cooperation with the fraternal union republics and related enterprises and establishment of new traditions aimed at stepping up propaganda for the Soviet way of life are being extensively used here in the patriotic and internationalist education of the workers.

The experience that has been gained gives us no right, however, to conclude that all the problems of internationalist education have been solved. Some party committees are still not skillful enough in supervising this work.

The ideological level of the measures taken is not always high enough. In a number of cases rich revolutionary and fighting traditions are not used in solving the practical problems of collectives.

Establishing the ideas of Soviet patriotism and socialist internationalism in the consciousness of people and inculcating a feeling of pride in our homeland and a readiness to go to the defense of the achievements of socialism has been and remains, as pointed out in the decree of the CC CPSU, one of the most important tasks of party organizations. This is all the more important in the present context, when imperialist propaganda is putting particular emphasis on the revival and encouragement of nationalist prejudices.

The decree of the CC CPSU emphasizes that bourgeois propaganda, in which the raking chauvinists and aggressors have now openly joined in, is continuously carrying on a virulent attack on the minds of the Soviet people. Our adversary is striving with the most sophisticated methods and the most up-to-date technical equipment to poison their consciousness with slander of Soviet reality, to defame socialism, and to put imperialism and its plundering and inhumane policy in a rosy light.

There is every reason to suppose that the course adopted by the imperialists of carrying out ideological diversions will not abate, but on the contrary will become ever more fierce as historical development moves to the advantage of socialism and democracy.

That is why we need to help the Soviet people in the light of the requirements of the decree of the CC CPSU to distinguish all the falsity of that slanderous propaganda, to expose its sly methods in clear and concrete form, and to convey the truth about the world's first country where socialism was victorious.

Carry the truth to the people--this appeal of the CC CPSU applies directly to our mass media, to the forms of oral propaganda, to creative unions, and to departments and organizations carrying on propaganda concerning foreign policy and foreign affairs. It is our duty to draft an effective program of measures to further improve propaganda concerning foreign policy and foreign affairs and to expose the designs of our class enemy.

We should bear in mind, comrades, that in the ideological struggle the forces of international imperialism are making extensive use of religion and the church, beyond what they have done in the past. Foreign propaganda, religious centers, Latvian bourgeois exiles, distorting in every way the real status of religion and the church in our republic, are attempting to invigorate religious life and to enflame religious fanaticism and nationalistic dispositions among representatives of various religious schools.

In recent years congregations of Evangelical Christian baptists and Seventh Day Adventists have stepped up their activity considerably. They are making

particular efforts to recruit young people into their faiths and to bring up children in the religious spirit. In the cities of Riga, Yelgava and Yurmala and in Rīzniskiy, Ogrskiy and certain other rayons people with extremist views have established themselves--advocates of the so-called "Council of Churches of Evangelical Christian Baptists." They have openly violated Soviet legislation concerning religious faiths.

Party committees should so organize the activity of Soviet and administrative agencies and public organizations as to completely preclude the possibility of a manifestation of religious extremism and should see that legislation on religious faiths is enforced everywhere without exception. The task of party organizations is to ensure a further strengthening of atheistic education and the conquest over religious prejudice.

Particular attention is paid in the decree of the CC CPSU to problems in the mass news and propaganda media.

People in the press, television and radio have begun to pay more attention to the problems of moral training of the workers, of reinforcing the family and of enhancing the prestige of the woman and mother.

Publications in the press and television and radio programs have become more meaningful and comprehensible and more varied in form.

But the decree of the CC CPSU imposes new and higher requirements on the mass media.

As rightly pointed out in the decree of the CC CPSU, we must not be complacent about the didactic tone and various types of propagandistic clichés that still predominate in some speeches, talks and editorials on domestic political and international topics. They contain few vivid and concrete facts and fresh ideas, and profound theoretical generalizations and thoughtful analysis are sometimes replaced by general high-sounding phrases, pseudo-scientific language, mumbling and repetition of standard truths. All these shortcomings should be done away with once and for all.

In the context of the exacerbated ideological struggle, today the problems of the up-to-dateness of information are largely posed in a new way. One must follow close on the heels of current events and analyze them thoroughly and skillfully from the class and party position in order to expose hostile propaganda and to achieve ideological hardening of our people.

Little attention is paid in the pages of newspapers and magazines and in television and radio programs to revealing experience in intraparty and ideological work, and there is too little depth and comprehensiveness in the coverage of the ramified activity of party organizations to mobilize work collectives to carry out the decisions of the 25th party congress and to fulfill and overfulfill the assignments of the 5-year plan.

We have rightly expected that newspapers, magazines, television, radio, and LATINFORM would turn the most serious attention to coverage of how the principles of the party are being implemented in practice to ensure the unity of ideological-political education, work education and moral education, the need for which was discussed in the Plenum of the Latvian CP Central Committee last year and in sessions of the bureau and secretariat of the central committee. Yet there are still collectives in the journalism field that have not understood these requirements and have not structured their work accordingly. Even in the party newspapers TSINYA and SOVETSKAYA LATVIYA treatment of the problems of the comprehensive approach to training is not as systematic and purposive as it should be.

As everyone knows, last summer and fall and also this past winter brought us quite a few problems and difficulties. It would seem that the press, television and radio, using their influence, would be the first to help party organizations in explaining the measures being taken to overcome the difficulties that arose and to mobilize people for the campaign against cases of mismanagement and careless work. But the press, television and radio have shown a certain timidity and slowness in this domain.

An open discussion of the current problems of our life, criticism and self-criticism, and outspokenness in public affairs should serve the common goal of a steady rise in the activity of the masses, which is an important source of the socialist system's strength.

Departure from principle and subjectivism sometimes occur in the work of certain bodies concerned with mass information and propaganda, especially in the treatment of the problems of literature and art.

In the absence of straightforward party principles in evaluating certain literary works the republic's state publishing committee committed ideological oversights in preparing for publication works by Vilis Pludon, Yanis Akuraters and a number of other authors.

There are still cases when works which are deficient from the ideological-artistic standpoint are given the "green light." They are even published in book form in addition to their publication in literary journals. At the same time the output of sociopolitical literature on current problems in the theory and practice of organizational, economic and ideological work of the party is often delayed without good reason.

The Journal DAUGAVA, which covers literature and art and sociopolitical affairs, has to a considerable extent not been performing the tasks entrusted to it, often departing from principle in the selection and publication of certain articles.

Effective measures should be taken by the editorial boards of newspapers and magazines, by the state committee for television and radio, by the state publishing committee, and by the other mass media to correct existing shortcomings, to improve the content of journalistic work, to raise its quality

and effectiveness, and to enhance the contribution of the mass information and propaganda media to fulfillment of the decisions of the 25th party congress and to the cause of communist construction.

Comrades! In the republic, as indeed throughout the country, a task of tremendous political, social and cultural importance has been effectively performed--the transition has been made to universal secondary education of young people. At the same time, the requirements imposed on the work of educational institutions have risen immeasurably. Today a secondary school certificate must indicate not only the level of knowledge acquired, but also the ideological-moral and civic maturity of the graduate and the firmness of his convictions and views. In that light a constant effort must be made to strengthen the ideological-training potential of the school, to enhance its role in shaping the Marxist-Leninist world view and high moral-political qualities in young people, and to develop its sociopolitical activity in every way.

At work in our educational institutions there are qualified personnel, teachers and lecturers, who have the ability to present material clearly and comprehensively, to enrich the teaching process with the relevant principles of Marxist-Leninist science.

But there are also a number of unsolved problems concerning Marxist-Leninist education and training of students at the secondary and postsecondary level. Many graduates of educational institutions still are unable to relate the theoretical knowledge they have acquired to reality and to the practice of communist construction. Not all teachers of the social sciences are making good enough use of the subject matter in courses for purposes of moral education, and there are cases when teachers avoid answering the acute questions of the present time that are disturbing young people.

A sizable portion of teachers of the specialized disciplines, people who are highly skilled specialists in their field, do not have adequate philosophical training and have a poor command of the methods of communist training.

Ideological-political education not uncommonly is formalistic and confines itself to elementary enlightenment. Some students at the secondary and postsecondary level are still not becoming part of active and useful civic activity in their city and rayon.

The administration of schools, primary party organizations and school faculties sometimes pay too little attention to the specific nature of young people's psychology and the peculiar way in which they perceive the phenomena of social life, they become fascinated with the quantitative aspect of measures, they often carry them out in a formal way, and they do little to study how young people live and spend their free time. As a result they prove to be unable of reaching the inner world of the students and of having a constructive impact on the shaping of their convictions.

Perhaps this goes far in explaining cases of antisocial behavior on the part of certain students at the secondary and postsecondary level and the manifestations of political indifference and immaturity.

Party raykoms, the Central Committee of the Latvian Komsomol and the republic ministry of education should draw for themselves the most serious conclusions from these facts.

I would particularly like to say that the executive committees of Soviets of People's Deputies and the Ministry of Education still have not fulfilled the assignment of the Latvian CP Central Committee to draft specific plans for expansion and strengthening of children's institutions outside the school. The republic now has only 20 stations for young engineers and young naturalists, and their physical and technical facilities, and this also applies to a majority of Pioneer centers, do not meet present-day requirements.

Comrades!

The Latvian CP Central Committee is paying constant attention to developing research in the social sciences.

The republic's social scientists have published a number of monographs on the strategy and tactics of the Latvian CP, on the conduct of a Leninist nationality policy in our republic and on the most important socioeconomic problems.

More attention has begun to be paid to the study of the ideological activity of the CPSU. In recent years the Institute for History of the Party of the Latvian CP Central Committee has published several books which analyze the means, forms and methods of ideological work of the Latvian CP.

The decree of the CC CPSU emphasizes the need to pay constant attention to thorough and comprehensive study of public opinion and to sociological research. It has widely entered into the practical work of divisions of the Latvian CP Central Committee, the Daugavpils and Līviepaya city committees, and the Kirovskiy, Oktyabr'skiy, Bauskiy, Ventspilskiy and Rīzhskiy rayon party committees, and it has become an important instrument in party leadership of the ideological-training process. On the basis of the materials of a sociological study conducted by the Latvian CP Central Committee and the republic scientific-practical conference, last year a collection of articles was published entitled "Rost blagosostoyaniya i dukhovnoy kul'tury zhiteley sela" [The Rise in the Prosperity and Intellectual Culture of Rural Inhabitants], which has won widespread recognition of party officials and the scholarly community.

But we still have research teams which have not thoroughly penetrated to the essence of the problems being studied, and which are not gathering and computing their information, nor drawing scientific generalizations at the required level of scientific methods. Not uncommonly research suffers from a

narrowness of focus and goes on indefinitely. Sociologists doing practical work do not have sufficient methodological and specialized knowledge.

One of the most important tasks in party guidance of the development of science is to concentrate the efforts of scientists on solving the current problems of contemporary society, including the problems of the party's ideological activity. There must be constant success in raising the quality and ideological-theoretical level of scientific research by implementing the principle of party spirit in analysis of social processes and the concrete-historical and class approach to the study of social phenomena.

The role of the republic's principal scientific center--the Latvian Academy of Sciences--should be enhanced in coordinating the efforts of representatives of all the fields of the social sciences to study the major comprehensive programs of the present time.

Literature and art have a large role to play in shaping the outlook of the workers, their moral convictions and their intellectual culture. In recent years the artistic intelligentsia of the republic, whose ranks number about 2,400 persons, have produced quite a few works in which the positions of the party are adhered to in a full-fledged artistic treatment of the leading topics of the present time and everything important that is experienced by the people. We can say with satisfaction that on the whole the situation that has come about in our creative unions and cultural and artistic institutions is favorable to fruitful activity and active civic work.

At the same time a number of works in literature and art lack the depth of philosophical analysis and a distinct emotional form, and sometimes the author offers a vague idea of abstract humanism instead of a straightforward social position.

People in literature and the arts make too little use of such combative genres as political satire, the pamphlet, the documentary account, the story and the film in exposing the ideology of bourgeois nationalism, Zionism, and the falsity and elitist essence of bourgeois morality.

In periodicals, especially in the newspapers LITERATURA UN MAKSLA and PADOM'JU YAUWATNE, there appear from time to time certain ideologically insubstantial poems and also articles that lack a straightforward ideological criterion and the class approach to the phenomena of life and art.

The righteous indignation of the public has been aroused by the unprincipled and subjective article of the literary critic M. Poysh in the newspaper PADOM'JU YAUWATNE concerning the journalism of the writer A. Dripe, by the so-called "Anniversary Dedications" of P. Putnin'sh in the newspaper LITERATURA UN MAKSLA, and certain other newspaper pieces.

The creative unions should invigorate and deepen their activity in analyzing the trends in the development of literature and art, give the tone to a

principled assessment of works, be concerned about the training of creative people, and reinforce their ties to reality. It is in this light that the CC CPSU recommends that creative unions and cultural agencies obtain an insight into the activity of theaters, musical companies, writers and artists.

The republic's ministry of culture should show more concreteness and effectiveness in supervising cultural and artistic institutions. The ministry's apparatus not uncommonly loses much energy and time in compiling various types of plans of measures to be taken and is not concerned purposefully enough with solving the urgent problems in the development of art, especially improvement of the training of professional artists and development of original Latvian drama and popular music.

The CC CPSU is turning the attention of creative people toward the creation of substantial new works in literature and art that reflect the heroic achievements of the Soviet people and the problems of advanced socialist society.

A few words should also be said about the state of affairs in the development of physical education and athletics. In spite of certain achievements, we must confess that we have a great many shortcomings here. The republic has been lagging for a long time in many of the leading sports and also in developing the movement for mass physical education.

The difficulties [in the industrial sector--translator's note] have been overcome in recent months to a considerable extent thanks to the work that has been done. The republic's industry fulfilled the 6-month assignment ahead of schedule. A further growth has been achieved in product quality. The number of products awarded the state Quality Emblem has now passed 2,500, and their relative share has reached 18 percent of the total volume of industrial output. But we still have not reached last year's level in gross output and the volume of sales. The largest number of lagging enterprises are, as before, in the ministries of the building materials industry and forestry and the timber industry. These two industries have been working poorly since the beginning of the year in spite of the repeated assurances of their senior officials that they would straighten out the situation.

Month after month enterprises in the paper and fish industries are failing to fulfill their plan assignments. It is here that the percentage of products bearing the Quality Emblem is lowest. But neither party organizations nor economic managers have really undertaken to introduce comprehensive product quality control systems.

The situation in construction remains difficult, as it has been in the past. In spite of certain gratifying developments, there still has been no radical improvement here. For 3 years activation of fixed capital has not been achieved in accordance with state capital investments. Plan assignments for housing construction are being underfulfilled.

The performance is also unsatisfactory for the first half of the current year.

The main reason is that certain senior officials of the ministry of construction and of the trusts and administrations do not have a sufficient sense of responsibility and exactingness concerning the area for which they are responsible. Often instead of solving the fundamental organizational problems, references are made to the objective difficulties, numerous conferences are held, and there is a great deal of correspondence and production of documents that no one needs.

The ministry of construction, Latvskolkhozstroy, and party gorkoms and raykoms must radically improve supervision over capital construction and pay particular attention to enhancing the responsibility of personnel, to strengthening state discipline, and to improving political-educational work in collectives.

In the agricultural sector we have recently managed to achieve definite success in overcoming the difficulties there have been. The republic's kolkhozes and sovkhozes have successfully done the spring planting, have punctually begun the cultivation of crops and are actively preparing for the harvest. Measures are being carried out to further develop livestock raising and to increase the production of milk and meat. There has been an increase in the number of livestock, especially hogs, on kolkhozes and sovkhozes. A great deal of work is being done to build additional hog-raising facilities of a simpler type. Of the 351 hog houses planned for construction this year as part of the measures of the 12th Plenum of the Latvian CP Central Committee, more than 300 are now under construction. Construction of the remaining facilities is to begin in July and August according to the approved schedule and to be completed before the livestock go into winter quarters.

At the same time the growth rates of the products of animal husbandry are still lagging behind the planning targets. The average milk production per dairy cow has not reached last year's level. On many farms the average weight gain of livestock in fattening is low. The plan for sales to the state of milk, livestock and poultry was not fulfilled for the first half of the year.

According to preliminary data, 86.8 percent of sown and natural grasses on the republic's farms have now been mowed. The hay gathered represents 40.3 percent of the planning target, haylage stands at 39.5 percent, and grass-hay and chaff represent 30.4 percent. This work has been done most effectively on the farms of Rīzniskiy, Yelgavskiy, Dobel'skiy, Bauskiy, Ventspilskiy and certain other rayons.

There are still quite a few farms and even entire rayons where the gathering of hay is going at a slow pace. For instance, as of 9 July only 28 percent of the hay had been gathered in Alūksnenskiy Rayon, while the figure was 29 percent in Gulbenskiy and 31 percent of the plan in Līvīpayskiy Rayon.

In the past few days the bureau of the Latvian CP Central Committee has examined all aspects of the question of the gathering of fodder on certain kolkhozes and sovkhoses and in certain of the republic's rayons. It has found the pace of that work to be unsatisfactory on the farms of Aluksnenskiy, Balvskiy, Valkskiy, Gulbenskiy, Rezeknenskiy and a number of other rayons.

Directors of certain kolkhozes and sovkhoses have been strictly penalized for unsatisfactory work in organizing the gathering of fodder during the optimum period and for the irresponsibility and mismanagement they have displayed. The Latvian CP Central Committee, taking into account the situation that has come about in supplying coarse feed to livestock, has declared July to be a shock month for the gathering of fodder.

We should also turn attention to the preparation of crops for the harvest. Grain crops will mature at a faster pace this year, which means that this year's harvest will begin earlier than usual. Yet some harvesting equipment, drying units and grain storage facilities have not yet been made fully ready.

At the same time we should emphasize once again that improvement of ideological-educational work is a concern not confined to ideological personnel. As noted in the decree of the CC CPSU, this is a task of all party members and all party organizations.

All our personnel should understand the obvious truth that the center of gravity in ideological activity should be resolutely moved where our people are working, studying, living and resting. This must be our point of departure, it is by this that we must be guided.

Comrades! Allow me to express my firm confidence that the republic's party organization and ideological institutions will make maximum efforts toward further improvement of ideological work and will ensure unconditional fulfillment of the assignments of the fourth year of the 5-year plan and the decisions of the 25th party congress.

7045

C30: 1800

REGIONAL

REPUBLIC AGRICULTURAL CONFERENCE ADDRESSED BY ALIYEV

Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 5 Jun 79 pp 2-3

[Speech by G. A. Aliyev, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Azerbaijan, at 2 June 1979 Republic Conference of Agricultural Workers: "Toward New Labor Victories"]

[Text] As has already been reported, an Azerbaijan Republic Conference of Agricultural Workers, convened by the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Azerbaijan, was held in Baku on 2 June. This conference was for the purpose of discussing fulfillment of 1979 targets and socialist pledges in agriculture in light of the decisions of the July and November (1978) CPSU Central Committee Plenums, addresses by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev at the Central Committee plenums and statements made by him at formal gatherings in Baku.

The conferees received a briefing from Azerbaijan SSR Minister of Agriculture M. G. Askerov; Yu. K. Rzayev, chairman of the State Committee for Viticulture and Winemaking; I. Sh. Shamiyev, chairman of the Azplodoovoshchprom Association; Kh. G. Kerimov, chairman of the State Committee for Agricultural Equipment; N. G. Rustanov, Azerbaijan SSR Minister of Land Reclamation and Water Resources; by the following first secretaries -- K. N. Ragimov, of the Nakhichevanskaya Oblast Party Committee, B. S. Kevorkov, of the Nagorno-Karabakhskaya Oblast Party Committee, R. K. Safaraliyev of the Bardinskiy Rayon Party Committee, I. M. Kurbanov, of the Neftechalinskiy Rayon Party Committee; S. G. Gadzhiyev, chief of Glavzmeliovodstroy; by the following rayon party committee first secretaries -- N. Kh. Abbasov of Agdzhabedinskiy Rayon, M. A. Mamedov of Sabirabadskiy Rayon, F. R. Mustafayev of Shemakhinskiy Rayon, I. A. Mamedov of the Lenkoran' City Party Committee, V. A. Ismaylov of Zhdanovskiy Rayon, G. D. Veliyev of Shamkhorskiy Rayon, T. Kh. Orudzhev of Agdamskiy Rayon, M. M. Ashurov of Khanlarakiy Rayon; A. A. Akhmedov, chairman of the Shen Khayat Kolkhoz, Saatlinskiy Rayon; rayon party committee first secretaries -- G. R. Gasanov of Taurazkiy Rayon, A. Yu. Nasibov of Khachmarakiy Rayon; Ya. F. Shakhverdiyev, party organization secretary, Sovkhoz imeni Sabir, Masallinskiy Rayon; party rayon committee first secretaries S. M. Salimov of Kubinskiy Rayon, G. N. Aslanov of Ismaillinskiy Rayon, F. Sh. Shiraliyev of Sal'yanskiy Rayon, B. M. Agayev of Lerikskiy Rayon; V. A. Namazov, director, Sovkhoz imeni Engel's, Fizulinskiy Rayon; M. M. Dzhabbarov, first secretary of the Lachinskiy Rayon Party Committee.

The speakers noted that as a result of consistent implementation of the party's agrarian policy, the resolutions of the 25th CPSU Congress, Central Committee Plenum decisions, the points and conclusions contained in program speeches by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, and thanks to the enormous assistance rendered by the party Central Committee and Soviet Government, during the years of the Ninth and 10th Five-Year Plan this republic has achieved great success in development of agriculture. Considerable work has been accomplished on production specialization and concentration, on the basis of interfarm cooperative enterprises and agroindustrial integration.

The CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers decree entitled "On Measures to Secure Further Specialization of Agricultural Production and Development of Viticulture and Winemaking in the Azerbaijan SSR," which has opened up great prospects for a sharp upswing in all branches of agriculture and improved toiler living standards, constitutes a program of further dynamic socioeconomic development.

Workers in agriculture, just as all this republic's toilers, responded with enormous enthusiasm to this document, which is of historic significance for Azerbaijan. In response to this new display of concern and practical assistance for our republic on the part of the CPSU Central Committee, Central Committee Politburo, Soviet Government and Comrade L. I. Brezhnev personally, crop farmers and stockmen are working hard to accomplish the responsible tasks assigned by the party and have resolved to mark the fourth year as well as the entire five-year plan with worthy labor feats.

The July and November CPSU Central Committee plenums focused crop farmers and stockmen on boosting agricultural production, which constitutes a most important target of the five-year plan. The speakers stated that for this reason the main thing at the present time for agricultural workers is to ensure, promptly and with a high quality, thorough care of the crops in the field, a well-organized harvest operation, as well as a concerned effort to amass livestock feed.

A rich harvest of grain has ripened in the fields of Azerbaijan. Lowland farms have begun selective harvesting. The harvest areas are equipped with field workshops, and excellent living facilities and services have been provided for farm machinery operators. A total of 520 harvest-transport brigades have been organized on the example of the Ipatovtsy. The farm workers of Pushkinskiy, Imishlinskiy, Kasum-Ismailovskiy, Agdzhahedinskiy, Bardinskiy and other rayons are entering the grain harvest fully equipped. They have resolved to harvest the crop quickly, in 12-14 days.

Azerbaijan's cotton acreage has increased by 19,000 hectares this year. In spite of adverse weather, requiring replanting of cotton on considerable acreage, farmers have achieved good-condition cotton plant stands. Crop development is a week ahead of schedule on the farms of Neftechalinskiy, Bardinskiy, Sal'yanskiy, Sabirabadskiy, Shamkhorskiy and other rayons.

The vegetable harvest is in full swing. More than 155,000 tons of vegetables have been harvested in a short period of time, a figure exceeding last year's total for the same period. The harvest is going particularly well in Lenkoranskiy Rayon.

This republic's grape growers have a big job to accomplish this year. They are currently cultivating, spraying, fertilizing and irrigating the vineyards.

Torrential rains, hail, and low temperatures have made things difficult for all farm workers. But the speakers emphasized that weather, no matter how adverse, does not lessen our responsibility for effective accomplishment of specified targets and pledges in the area of production and sale to the state of all types of agricultural products.

Productivity of communal livestock raising has increased somewhat in comparison with the same period last year, and herd size has increased. The average slaughter weight of livestock has also increased. Preliminary figures indicate that silkworm farmers, tobacco and tea growers, as well as orchard operators will end the agricultural year with success.

Critically appraising what has been accomplished up to the present time, the speakers emphasized that the pace of many agricultural operations is failing to meet the demands specified in the decisions of the July and November CPSU Central Committee Plenums, the comments and recommendations stated by Comrade N. S. Brezhnev during his visit to Baku. Reserve potential of kolkhozes and sovkhozes for further increasing production efficiency and quality of performance is still being poorly utilized. In a number of rayons the combine repair situation is unsatisfactory, there is a shortage of spare parts, grain storage facilities and weighing equipment at the threshing barns are not in readiness.

Showing particular concern over the cotton harvest, the speakers reported with alarm cases of violations of proper farm practices and incorrect maintenance of cultivator implements in a number of rayons. In Akhsuinskiy, Kyurdamirskiy and Adzharskiy rayons crop stands are choked with weeds, plants are developing poorly, and they are failing to adhere to the proper irrigation timetable. On some farms failure to irrigate at the right time is leading to considerable moisture losses, which is especially intolerable with the present water shortage.

Supply of vegetables to Soviet and Azerbaijan cities is better organized than in past years. A topic of discussion at the conference, however, was serious complaints against the management of the Azerbaijan Railroad for delays in delivering freight cars to loading points. It was noted in turn that agricultural workers sometimes inefficiently utilize allocated transport.

Discussing the tasks of this republic's grape growers, speakers focused attention on shortcomings existing in this branch. There is a shortage of tractors for inter-row cultivation, as well as dust and spray application equipment. About one third of the trucks in a number of rayons are standing idle due to repair and maintenance delays. New processing facilities are experiencing delay in going into operation, supplementary storage facility repairs are falling behind schedule, as is the effort to increase deep plowing.

In spite of certain improvements in livestock raising, the requisite increase in meat and milk production has not been achieved. In a number of rayons milk yields per free-grazing cow and water buffalo are below average figures for the republic, production costs are high, and profitability of this branch is poor. The speakers noted that the main reason for the poor performance is an inadequate level of specialized livestock and veterinary services, the lack of a solid feed base and mechanization of laborious processes.

It was indicated at the conference that laying away of feed is continuing to progress unsatisfactorily. As of the end of May 64, 500 hectares of grass had been cut, which is less than last year's figure. The pace of putting away coarse feed and haylage is also slow.

The harvest is a common concern. Progress is being monitored by subdivisions of the Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources, Goskomsel'khortekhnika, Glavzmeliovodstroy, and other partners of agriculture. Praising the contribution made by the workers of these ranches, who have been working faster than last year to prepare for the new season equipment, irrigation and drainage networks, the speakers nevertheless presented concrete criticisms and recommendations. In the Nakhichevan ASSR fodder-producing acreage has been assigned for the use of new livestock operations. This acreage has remained unutilized, however, due to a lack of irrigation. Farmer requests for additional artesian wells to be drilled, particularly on cotton farms and orchard operations in Saatliński, Sabirabadski, Kubinski and other rayons, are not being carried out. The routing and timetable of movement of livestock designated for slaughter are ill-conceived and poorly set up. This complaint was made by officials from Lachinski and other mountain rayons which must, instead of adjacent Agdam, ship livestock hundreds of kilometers to Baku. Obtaining copper sulfate, powdered sulfur, fazalon and other chemicals has become acutely difficult for the farms in the Nagorno-Karabakhskaya Autonomous Oblast, where viticulture is a leading branch of agriculture. It was reported that equipment supplied by the State Committee for Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture, particularly equipment for feed preparation facilities, is frequently delivered with components missing.

Stressing that spring has now given way to summer, a busy season which determines the results of many months of farmer labor, the conferees discussed concrete measures to increase crop yields and livestock productivity, and to boost the gross harvest of all farm crops. They devoted much attention to improvement of forms and methods of organizational and ideological work and securement of efficient monitoring of execution of adopted decisions.

Top officials of republic ministries and agencies, first secretaries of oblast, city and rayon party committees, as well as farm managers reported that a healthy moral-political atmosphere and excellent labor enthusiasm is prevailing in all agriculture subunits. Broadening socialist competition, agricultural workers are waging purposefully and in a well-organized manner a persistent campaign to bring in a bountiful harvest in the fourth year of the five-year plan.

On behalf of crop farmers, stockmen, and all agricultural workers, the conferees assured the CPSU Central Committee and Central Committee Politburo that they will honorably meet targets and socialist pledges for 1979 and will make a worthy contribution toward accomplishing the tasks advanced by the 25th CPSU Congress, the July and November CPSU Central Committee plenums, and will do everything to keep their word to Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev.

First secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Azerbaydzhan G. A. Aliyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, delivered a lengthy address at the conference.

"Our conference," he stated, "has broadly and comprehensively discussed progress in agricultural work in this republic, current and future tasks of our farm workers. Twenty-nine persons have spoken at this conference, representing all branches and agricultural zones of Azerbaijan. They have related how things are progressing in the fields and livestock operations, and they have reported a high degree of political and labor enthusiasm on the kolkhozes and sovkhozes, in every rayon. The briefing we have received suggests the conclusion that on the whole the situation is good in the localities and a reliable foundation is being laid down for obtaining excellent yields and further improving the quantitative and qualitative indices of agricultural production.

"This is particularly gratifying since in 1979, the fourth year of the 10th Five-Year Plan, this country, including our republics, is faced with especially large and responsible tasks. These tasks proceed from the resolutions of the 25th CPSU Congress, the July, November (1978), and April (1979) CPSU Central Committee Plenums, speeches and writings by CPSU Central Committee General Secretary Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet. The practical tasks of the Azerbaijan party organization and the toilers of this republic proceed from the points and instructions of Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev stated at the celebration in Baku on the occasion of awarding the Order of Lenin to the capital of Azerbaijan.

Inspired by party documents, the counsel and recommendations of Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, this republic's worker class, kolkhoz peasantry and intelligentsia adopted ambitious socialist pledges for 1979. And today, totaling up the results of the past five months, we can note with satisfaction that during this time considerable organizational and ideological-indoctrinational work has been accomplished, which has ensured successful accomplishment of socioeconomic development plans. We are pleased with the achievements of our industrial workers. They accomplished the target for the first five months of the year ahead of schedule. Industrial output volume rose 8.5% over the same period last year. This is one of the highest growth rates among the union republics.

"Azerbaijan's industrial workers are honorably keeping the word they gave to the homeland, the party, and to Comrade L. I. Brezhnev. And today," stated Comrade Aliyev, "we together with the representatives of the vast army of agricultural workers gathered in Baku, whole-heartedly congratulate

the heroic worker class on its labor victory; we wish all industrial workers good health, happiness, and successful accomplishment of all socialist pledges.

"As the conference has demonstrated, agricultural workers are selflessly campaigning to meet the targets and socialist pledges of the fourth year of the five-year plan. Their efforts, know-how and skill are focused on achieving record results in all branches of crop farming and livestock raising.

"Although the five-month capital construction target was not fulfilled, this republic's workers have achieved improvement in all indices in comparison with last year. A new step forward has been taken in improving the people's living standards and improving services for our toilers.

"A businesslike work atmosphere reigns in this republic; a healthy moral atmosphere has been created in each and every work force. People are working with full effort, innovatively and highly productively.

"The toilers of this republic and the Azerbaijan party organization demonstrate with their fruitful work unanimous support and approval of CPSU domestic and foreign policy, the theoretical and practical activities of its Central Committee and Central Committee Politburo, headed by Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev, faithful continuer of the great Leninist cause.

"Formulated in the resolutions of the 25th CPSU Congress, the decisions of CPSU Central Committee plenums, and in the writings of Comrade L. I. Brezhnev," continued Comrade Aliyev, "are the tasks of all branches and sectors of the economy, science, culture, improvement in living standards, organizational development of the party and state. A central position in these tasks is occupied by matters pertaining to improving production efficiency and work quality. The significance of this problem as applied to our republic was particularly stressed by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev in his speech in Baku. The attention and effort of farm workers, just as of all of Azerbaijan's toilers should be concentrated on this problem.

"The year 1979 is a special year for our republic: we shall soon be celebrating the 60th anniversary of establishment of Soviet rule in Azerbaijan. This year is marked by adoption of a new CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers decree which is of historic significance for our republic's economy, the decree entitled "On Measures Pertaining to Further Specialization of Agricultural Production and Development of Viticulture and Winemaking in the Azerbaijan GEP." As we know, this document is presently being discussed and studied by work forces and in the mass information media. A plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Azerbaijan will soon examine concrete measures to implement this decree. Preparations for the jubilee celebration, attention and concern on the part of the party and government oblige each and every Communist, each and every working person to work even better, with a full understanding of his personal responsibility for the common cause.

"The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Azerbaijan. Comrade Aliyev further emphasized, "attaches special significance to the development of agriculture and practical implementation of CPSU agrarian policy. The Central Committee Bureau and Secretariat constantly maintain their attention focus on the entire aggregate of questions connected with further specialization and concentration of agricultural production and its conversion to an industrial foundation. As in past years, concrete measures have been specified for ensuring that socialist pledges for 1979 are met. Conferences of top rayon officials, conducted by the Central Committee, and decrees by the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Azerbaijan and the republic Council of Ministers pertaining to cotton, grain, grapes, livestock raising, mechanization of agricultural production, etc have been devoted to this question. In order successfully to carry out the assignments and recommendations ratified by the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Azerbaijan and the republic Council of Ministers, party, Soviet and agricultural agencies must make every effort to improve leadership style and methods, totally reject formalism, strengthen discipline, increase demandingness and the responsibility of each and every individual for his assigned work sector. The activities of party oblast, city and rayon committees as well as primary party organizations should be raised to the level of today's tasks.

The activity of agricultural ministries and agencies, their local agencies, kolхозes and sovkhoses -- the main producers of agricultural products, require further improvement. Agricultural agencies of republic and rayons have at their disposal a large organizational edifice, numerous administrations and divisions, as well as personnel specializing in all areas. It is essential to achieve more efficient utilization of all this manpower and these resources, as well as greater concreteness and better performance results on the part of all agricultural agencies.

Ministry, agency, rayon and farm officials who have spoken at this conference unanimously stated that in spite of adverse weather, which has made work in the fields and livestock units more difficult, farm workers are involved not only to accomplish but to surpass their socialist pledges. This inspires confidence that this year the republic can achieve record figures in all branches of agriculture. But I should like to say," stated Comrade Aliyev, "that in order to achieve this goal it is necessary to mobilize all reserves and capabilities, to spot and resolutely to correct deficiencies."

In this connection he emphasized the necessity of thoroughly and self-critically analyzing locally, based on the results of the conference, the state of affairs in each sector, elucidating all errors of omission and deficiencies, and taking effective measures to correct them.

A number of serious matters were discussed at the conference, resolution of which should be handled by Gosplan, the Council of Ministers, and the divisions of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Azerbaijan. Justified criticism was leveled at the Ministry of Agriculture, the State Committee for Viticulture and Winemaking, the Azplodoovoshchprom Association,

the State Committee for Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture, the Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources, Glavazmeliovodstroy and other establishments and organizations connected with agriculture. All criticisms, requests and suggestions should be taken into consideration and their implementation strictly monitored.

"June, July and August," emphasized Comrade Aliyev, "constitute a decisive stage in the campaign for a big harvest. Therefore each and every day, 10-day period and month ahead should be filled with initiative, innovative, efficient, high-quality labor, guaranteeing accomplishment of all socialist pledges."

Proceeding to individual branches of agriculture, Comrade Aliyev noted that the republic as a whole has produced a good grain crop. In most rayons there has been less standing crop loss than in past years, and care of winter crops has been better organized. The state of the grain crop makes it possible to specify the target of harvesting more than 25 quintals from each hectare, boosting total grain production to 1,200,000 tons. This is a difficult but realistic target. It is therefore necessary to continue proper care of the grain crop, bring in a maximum harvest, and perform all work in conformity with the requirements of proper farming practices.

The harvest has already begun. And yet harvest preparations have not been completed. Combine readiness is at only 87%, while the figure is even lower in Kutkashenskiy, Kedabekskiy, Khachmasskiy, and Yardymslinskiy rayons. The sovkhozes of the State Committee for Viticulture and Winemaking and Az-plodoovoshchprom are particularly lagging. A check conducted a few days ago by the republic public inspection committee has revealed serious deficiencies on a number of sovkhozes in Khachmasskiy and Shekinskiy rayons. The Azerbaijan, Gelebe and Charkhinskiy vegetable and dairy sovkhozes in Khachmasskiy Rayon have even falsely added nine combines to the readiness report, while the Grain Sovkhoz imeni Ordzhonikidze and the Kolkhoz imeni Ordzhonikidze in Shekinskiy Rayon have falsely added 13 combines. Comrades Rzayev and Shamiev must draw appropriate conclusions and promptly deliver all equipment to the grainfields.

All kolkhozes and sovkhozes in this republic should once again check the readiness of equipment, transport vehicles, and draw up schedules providing for the grain crops to be harvested in 12-14 working days, with prompt transport and delivery to the state. In order to achieve this objective it is essential to provide grain harvesting and cleaning equipment as well as trucks with machine operators and drivers sufficient for a one and a half shift operation for each piece of equipment, with monitoring and verification of accomplishment of shift production quotas. It is necessary extensively to adopt in all rayons the Ipatovskiy method of combined equipment utilization, servicing and maintenance. It is the duty of the State Committee for Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture to provide a smoothly-running routine maintenance service directly in the localities, providing these facilities with the requisite quantity of spare parts, components and assemblies.

It is no less important to provide normal working and rest conditions for farm machine operators taking part in the grain harvest, to communicate to these personnel and, most important, fully to carry out material incentive measures.

The republic Ministry of Procurement is being incomprehensibly slow about preparations to receive the harvest. Ministry officials must take all measures to complete within the next few days disinfection of storage facilities, providing laboratories with lacking equipment, and all grain delivery stations with able, honest personnel.

"The principal branch of this republic's agriculture," Comrade Aliyev further noted, "has been and still is cotton farming. During the years of the Ninth and 10th Five Year Plans it has shown steady growth. Last year, boosting sale of raw cotton to the state to 600,000 tons, the republic reached the figure targeted for 1980. At the beginning of this year the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Azerbaijan and the republic Council of Ministers issued a decree specifying measures to ensure successful accomplishment of the target for production and sale of raw cotton and improvement in cotton quality.

"In spite of adverse weather conditions, requiring replanting of tens of thousands of hectares, as is attested by statements made by the conferees and briefing of members of the Central Committee Bureau on the situation in the localities, the required plant stand density has been secured in the overwhelming majority of rayons and farms, and the cotton is developing normally. At the same time cotton crop thinning has not been completed in Agdashskiy, Akhsuyskiy, Geokchayskiy, Dzhubail'skiy, Zhdanovskiy, Kyurdamirskiy and certain other rayons. In a number of rayons some of the plots have become overgrown with weeds, and the first hoeing has not been completed; on some farms the entire able-bodied population has not been harvest-mobilized.

"The farm managers and specialists are requesting additional allocation of mineral fertilizer stocks for top-dressing the cotton crop. It is gratifying that they have become more willing to employ mineral fertilizers. One must bear in mind, however, that the republic's six-month fertilizer stocks have been totally allocated, and measures are presently being taken to channel currently-received nitrogen exclusively to the cotton-growing rayons. One can hardly count on increased deliveries, and therefore it is necessary that mineral fertilizers be fully and intelligently incorporated into the soil, utilized with maximum efficiency. At the same time more organic fertilizer should be employed.

In connection with recent precipitation, crop cultivation is being performed at a stepped-up rate. The second cultivation is being completed in the republic as a whole, while some rayons have begun a third cultivation. But a number of rayons are not devoting adequate attention to quality of cultivation, and they are failing to produce the requisite effect.

"In some rayons we are noting the appearance of cotton pests and diseases, especially thrips. Many farms, however, have not yet assigned observers to provide prompt spotting of plant diseases and pests. This is a serious error of omission. It is essential immediately to set up a monitoring operation on all farms, to train observers and utilize them effectively in order to combat plant pests and diseases.

"Crop irrigation is of the greatest importance. This year there is insufficient water available in water sources, which demands that the Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources, its agencies in the localities, farm managers and specialists ensure efficient utilization of moisture and improve the techniques and quality of vegetation-stage waterings.

"Our cotton farmers have achieved a high degree of skill in recent years and have acquired a wealth of knowledge and experience. It is the duty of each and every cotton farmer skillfully to utilize all this in the fields in order to obtain a record harvest in 1979. Under no circumstances should today's job be put off to tomorrow. Each day of delay can result in losses." In this connection Comrade Aliyev stressed the necessity of prompt preparation to harvest the cotton crop. It is already time to begin preparing for crop harvesting, procurement and processing: it is necessary to prepare equipment, hauling trucks, and to set up cotton dryings sites. Glavazerkhlopkoprom officials must take steps in advance to ensure that cotton-delivery stations and cotton processing plants are fully prepared to handle the flow at the peak of the harvest. Particular attention should be focused on quality during harvesting, delivery and processing of the cotton crop.

"This year," stated Comrade Aliyev, "we can and must achieve new performance levels in cotton production and procurement. We must surpass last year's level and harvest considerably more than 600,000 tons of cotton. At a meeting of party-economic activists in Neftechalinskiy Rayon, Comrade Kurbanov, first secretary of the rayon party committee, stated that the farmers of that rayon have resolved to deliver to the state 30,000 tons of cotton in place of the previously-promised 22,000 tons. This is a fine initiative. It should be supported and expanded. This will help elucidate reserve potential existing on the farms for increasing the cotton harvest and will help campaign for record performance figures, for a large Azerbaydzhan cotton harvest in the fourth year of the 10th Five-Year Plan."

Comrade Aliyev devoted particular attention to the tasks of this republic's grape growers. Recently grape procurement figures have been rising by 100,000 tons annually, last year reaching a figure of 883,000 tons. Acquaintance with the status of the vineyards, experience and know-how amassed in this republic make it possible to assign the following target for 1979, the first year of implementation of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers Decree -- substantially to exceed 1 million tons of grape procurement. This will be a fine start on the way toward the three-million ton figure the republic is to reach in 1990.

To achieve this performance, an adequate intensity level should be established in all rayons and on all farms. This is not the case everywhere, however. Up to the present time the first hoeing has been performed on only 75% of total acreage. The farms in Ismailinskiy, Masallinskiy, Tazuskiy and certain other rayons are behind in cultivation. Green operations have been delayed in the Nagorno-Karabakhskaya Avtonomnaya Oblast, the Nakhichevan' ASSR, Dzhallilabadskiy, Shemakhinskiy and many other rayons. Treatment of vineyards is proceeding slowly, especially in new grape-growing areas.

The situation regarding establishment of trellis vineyards is cause for particular concern. The target for the first five months has not been met. Fabrication and delivery of trellis poles is behind schedule. As was indicated by a recent discussion at the Central Committee Bureau of the Communist Party of Azerbaijan, trellis pole production is not only not increasing but is declining. The State Committee for Viticulture and Wine-making, Glavzmeliovodstroy, Glavbakstroy, and the Ministry of Rural Construction failed to meet the May target. The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Azerbaijan has time and again advised comrades Yu. Rzayev, Gadzhiyev, S. Rzayev and Asanov that such irresponsibility is intolerable and has demanded unconditional accomplishment of the June target.

Accomplishment of targets in the area of viticulture is impossible without prompt establishment of large-capacity processing facilities. For delivery and processing of the anticipated grape harvest, it is essential to complete wineries under construction and put them into operation by the grape harvest. And yet the Ministry of Rural Construction and the Ministry of Industrial Construction are proceeding extremely slowly in construction of wineries and distilleries. It is also necessary to devote greater attention to increasing the volume of deep plowing, as well as planting 22,000 hectares in new high-quality vines.

"Our task, our duty," emphasized Comrade Aliyev, "is to produce a record quantity of grapes this year and to become one of the country's largest grape producers."

Azerbaijan's truck farmers are doing a fine job. They have produced a big harvest and are taking every step to ensure that the harvest is delivered to the state as quickly as possible. Mass ripening of vegetables began in mid-May, and a capability was created for daily production and delivery of 3-40' more vegetables. But this was not accomplished, through the fault of Azplodoovoshchprom, the Azerbaijan Railroad Administration, and officials in certain rayons. They did not think through the task in a timely manner and failed to prepare for work on a large scale. The number of freight cars being made available for vegetable shipment is totally insufficient, and delivered cars are not always in usable condition, which delays loading and leads to vegetable spoilage. The management of the Azerbaijan Railroad must change their work performance style and provide continuous delivery of the requisite number of freight cars for hauling vegetables, delivery of which is being awaited in many cities throughout the country.

"The quantity of harvest-ready vegetables is increasing day by day. Harvest prospects are good in all rayons. This makes it possible to engage in a campaign to deliver to the state considerably larger quantities of vegetables than last year. It is necessary to provide an abundance of vegetables to Baku and other cities in this republic, radically improving organization of vegetable marketing, so that the toilers receive only high-quality produce."

Comrade Aliyev further noted that both conditions and capabilities exist for producing and procuring this year a record quantity and fruit, tobacco, potatoes, melons, tea, and other crops.

Carrying out the decisions of the July and November CPSU Central Committee plenums and the instructions of Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, specifying the task of accelerated development of livestock raising, this republic's party organization and farm workers have accomplished certain progress toward boosting this branch. There has been an increase in livestock productivity and average animal weight, production of all livestock products, and herd size has increased. "Livestock raising, however," emphasized Comrade Aliyev, "continues to remain a lagging branch of Azerbaijan agriculture. An adequate effort is not being made to increase meat production and to meet growing demand on the part of the public for meat and meat products. In addition, in comparison with the same period of last year, the volume of livestock and poultry procurement has declined in 34 rayons. Meat production has decreased on the kolkhozes and sovkhozes of 22 rayons. Other than Apsheronskiy and Shekinskiy rayons, not a single rayon is meeting the target pertaining to organizing livestock raising and fattening. Average daily weight gains remain low, not exceeding 380 grams, and are even less in some rayons.

"The situation as regards increased cow productivity is no better. According to current figures, as of 1 June milk yield per cow and buffalo cow had increased by only 17 kilograms in comparison with last year. Growth in milk production for this republic's kolkhozes and sovkhozes as a whole is only 3%. The main reason for this lies in unsatisfactory feeding of the dairy herd, a low percentage of cows in the herd, comprising only 26.5%, and decreased yield of calves and buffalo calves. Poultry productivity is rising slowly. The republic Ministry of Agriculture has failed to meet the broiler production operation construction target, a target assigned in 1977.

"An upswing in livestock raising is impossible without establishment of a reliable feed base. Unfortunately its development in this republic is lagging substantially behind need. A total of 400,000 hectares in this republic is planted to feed crops. Yield from this acreage, however, is totally inadequate. Care of feed crops has been organized in an unsatisfactory manner, resulting in poor crops. Harvesting and storage of feed crops is poorly organized in many rayons. The situation is poor as regards construction of silage and haylage pits.

"Recently Apsheronskiy Rayon reported putting away 17,000 tons of haylage. Conditions in that rayon are worse than in other rayons, and yet results are better. Consequently everything is determined by organization and a sense of

responsibility on the part of rayon officials and farm managers. Incidentally, Apsheronskiy Rayon has boosted the average slaughter weight of livestock to 400 kilograms, which is significantly better than the republic average.

"All rayons possess a capability to accomplish feed production targets in all indices, and they are obligated to utilize these capabilities efficiently. This work should be constantly and continuously monitored by rayon party and Soviet agencies. Meriting approval is the initiative of volunteer inspectors in Zakatal'skiy Rayon, who resolved to monitor on a continuous basis all processes connected with growing, harvesting, storing and utilizing feed crops.

"In his speech at the July CPSU Central Committee Plenum and in speeches at the festivities in Baku, Comrade L. I. Brezhnev leveled justified criticism at this republic for its lag in livestock raising. It is the task of the party organization and all agricultural workers in Azerbaijan to make 1979 a year of a radical turnaround in the development of livestock raising. The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Azerbaijan, in totaling up the performance results of our rural rayons, will rate these performances with mandatory consideration of the status of livestock raising.

"The water situation in this republic this year is critical. Of course much has been determined by nature, but a good part of the reason for this situation is also a result of failures on the part of the Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources and its local agencies. Top ministry officials and Comrade Rustamov must resolutely address problems of water accumulation and consumption. Each and every liter of water must be utilized properly, with comprehensive improvement in irrigation practices and extensive adoption of modern irrigation methods. The most serious attention should be focused on the performance of irrigation workers, their training and skill improvement.

"The activities of the State Committee for Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture must be improved. This applies first and foremost to organization of maintenance, repair and storage of agricultural equipment and establishment of orderly procedures in relations with the farms. It is the task of the State Committee for Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture, rayon and all interested organizations to expand and improve training of cadres and substantially to increase the machine harvesting of cotton." In this connection Comrade Aliev discussed the matter of efficient utilization of manpower. A manpower surplus is observed in some rayons, while complaints of a manpower shortage are heard. Manpower from the outside can be mobilized during the busiest harvest times. But it is essential to ensure that the entire able-bodied rural population is engaged in farm work during this time.

Comrade Aliev also pointed to the importance of further improvement in capital construction and facilities in the rural areas and stressed the responsibility of farm managers, party rayon committees and rayon executive committees for the status of capital construction and facilities.

"Thus," he continued, "all branches of agriculture are faced with complex and critical tasks. Their implementation should pursue a common objective: increase in efficiency of societal production and improved product quality. We must further improve the quality of grain, cotton, grapes, vegetables, fruits, and livestock products. The path toward achieving this lies in further improvement in yields of all farm crops and livestock productivity, with mandatory improvement in all economic indices of agricultural production: production cost, profitability, labor productivity, etc.

"It is necessary to impose firm order in organization of accounting and record keeping, tolerating no distortions, exaggerated figures and outright deception. We must continue in the future resolutely combatting abuses, waste and theft, especially during the harvest, and we must prevent profiteering. Azeritifikat should fully take over purchase of production surpluses from private citizens. Volunteer inspection agencies, internal affairs officials and the Procurator's Office are called upon to guard the harvest and protect the interests of this republic's toilers.

"It is the duty of party, Soviet, trade union, and Komsomol organizations to continue expanding socialist competition, to boost its effectiveness and, taking into account the specific features of production, to improve the forms and methods of labor competition, employing moral and material incentives."

Discussing the tasks of party organizations, Comrade Aliyev particularly stressed the significance of further improving efforts at selection, placement and indoctrination of cadres. Relapses of old ailments in work with cadres still occur sometimes. Therefore it is necessary to make every effort to strengthen increased responsibility and demandingness in promoting officials.

A recently-adopted CPSU Central Committee decree entitled "On Further Improving Ideological, Political-Indoctrination Work" obliges party, Soviet, trade union and Komsomol organizations as well as ideological establishments to improve the forms and methods of ideological influence on the masses, bringing propaganda and agitation even closer to real life.

An All-Union Scientific and Practical Conference was held in Baku in April, on the subject "Forming an Active Life Position: Experience and Problems of Moral Indoctrination." It constituted an important event in this country's ideological affairs and is of historic significance for the party organization of Azerbaijan. The conference proceedings and recommendations should form the basis of further improvement in all our moral indoctrination work.

The mass information and propaganda media should play an important role in strengthening ideological work. The conference was attended by editors of rayon newspapers, whose role in the campaign to increase the efficiency of agricultural production should increase greatly.

Comrade Aliyev further stressed the importance of further raising the level and improving the quality of services available to urban and rural toilers, and organization, especially during summer, of uninterrupted marketing of vegetables, fruits, and other products. It is necessary to improve the performance of the entire service area -- personal services, transportation, public health, and municipal services.

"Uzbek SSR literature and art days begin in this republic on 4 June. This is an important event in the sociopolitical and cultural affairs of Azerbaydzhani. Persons prominent in cultural activities of our brother republic, professional and amateur troops will be taking part in these activities. They will perform in Baku, Kirovohad, Sumgait, Nakhichevan', Stepanakert, and in many rural rayons. Our task is to conduct this festival of Uzbekistan literature and art in Azerbaydzhani on a high level, in order further to strengthen the bonds of friendship and brotherhood between the Uzbek and Azerbaijani peoples.

All speakers spoke with gratitude about the paternal concern and attention shown toward our republic by the party Central Committee, CPSU Politburo, Soviet Government, and Comrade L. I. Brezhnev personally. In the last 10 years five CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers decrees have been issued which were directed at intensive development of all branches and sectors of the Azerbaijan economy and at steady improvement in toiler living standards.

Effectively utilizing this assistance, the toilers of Azerbaijan have achieved great success during the years of the Ninth and 10th Five Year Plans. They receive high praise by party and government. For 9 years in a row, our republic has been a winner in the All-Union Socialist Competition and has been awarded the Red Banner of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, All-Union Central Trade Union Council and Komsomol Central Committee. Agricultural workers have made a special contribution toward winning these Red Banners. Their selfless labor is rewarded each year by USSR medals and decorations. A total of 300 persons were awarded USSR medals and decorations on the basis of 1978 performances, while Shrikhman Evlazona, an irrigation worker from Safyanskiy Rayon, was awarded the title Hero of Socialist Labor. All recipients of these awards were present at the conference. On behalf of the conferees, the party organization and all the republic's toilers, Comrade Aliyev warmly congratulated the competition winners and wished them good health, prosperity, and continued success.

We will respond to the concern and attention of the CPSU Central Committee, the Soviet Government and L. I. Brezhnev with new labor feats in 1979.

"We are approaching the 60th anniversary of Soviet Azerbaijan. And we must do everything possible to ensure that 1979, which precedes the jubilee year, is a year of new accomplishments in all areas of the economy." On behalf of the Central Committee Bureau of the Communist Party of Azerbaijan Comrade Aliyev expressed confidence that our agricultural workers will honorably meet their socialist pledges for 1979 and will achieve record results.

In conclusion Comrade Aliyev assured the CPSU Central Committee, Central Committee Politburo, and Comrade L. I. Brezhnev personally that the Azerbaijani people and all the toilers of the republic, in response to the paternal concern shown by party and government, will apply all their energies, knowledge and skill to carry out the resolutions of the 25th CPSU Congress, the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee plenums, and will achieve in 1979 major new success in labor for the good of our great Soviet homeland.

1024

CSO: 1800

REGIONAL

'IMPROPER REACTION' OF AZERBAIJAN MINISTRIES NOTED

Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 12 Jul 79 p 2

[The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Azerbaijan has adopted a resolution concerning the improper reaction of some ministries and departments of the Republic to the critical presentations of the satirical film magazine MOZALAN]

[Text] The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Azerbaijan has noted that the creative collective of the satirical film magazine MOZALAN, which was created in 1970, is carrying on significant and useful work in the Communist education of the working masses. It is taking an active part in the struggle against shortcomings in the building up of the economy and culture and against various sorts of departures from the principles of Communist morality.

The film magazine has won popularity among the working masses because of its vitality, skillful choice of topics for its critical presentations and their good form. Its close connection with the everyday life of the working masses and the careful treatment of the warning signals and statements from the workers in city and country enable the film magazine, in a sharply publicistic form, to come out against conditions hindering our progress.

In a speech on the occasion of awarding the Order of Lenin to the city of Baku L.I. Brezhnev, pointing out the important role in the struggle against shortcomings of the initiative of the people, of critical presentations by the press, including the satirical film magazine FITIL', particularly emphasized that "there is nothing more harmful to the interests of the Party and people than attempts to cover over shortcomings, to dodge justified criticism, to hush it up, or even to suppress it and to persecute those who express it.

The resolution of the CPSU Central Committee "On the Further Improvement of Ideological and Political-Educational Work" demands an energetic, businesslike response to the critical presentations of the press, discussion in relation to the principles of the materials in which important questions are raised concerning the building of the economy, Communist education and social life. Wide publicity must be given to instances of the suppression of criticism.

Many organizations have a basically correct response to the critical presentations of the film magazine MOZALAN. Its warning signals are discussed at meetings of boards and at conferences and practical measures are adopted in regard to them. After a presentation by MOZALAN, the completion of construction of the following projects was speeded up: the underground crosswalks in the city of Baku; a movie theater in the Tauzskiy Rayon; storage accommodations for mineral fertilizers in Udzharskiy Rayon and a stone quarry in Kobystan was abolished. As a result of monitoring the critical materials shown in the film magazine in 1978, a number of responsible parties were called to account.

Not all leaders and party organizations of the ministries and departments of the Republic, however, have a proper understanding of the presentations of MOZALAN. They frequently pass over in silence the criticism contained in the film magazine presentations and at times completely ignore it. There are even some leaders who indicate their agreement with the criticism in words but in practice undertake nothing for the elimination of the shortcomings which have been revealed.

In 1974, in the documentary features "The Windmill Grinds" and "Mark of Quality," the film magazine subjected to sharp criticism the production of the Bakmyasokombinat and the Baku Caramel Factory. After this three kinds of products of the Caramel Factory were deprived of the "Mark of Quality."

The leaders of the ministries did not draw the appropriate conclusions from the criticism, however, but showed a lack of scruples. The Director of the Caramel Factory, T. Mustafazad, was relieved of the post he occupied at his own request. A. Nabili, who had let the work of the Bakmyasokombinat fall into the job of Director of the Caramel Factory. Subsequently, large-scale misappropriation was exposed at that establishment--the subject of a second program by MOZALAN. Criminal proceedings were instituted against A. Nabili and 14 of the factory workers.

The leaders and Party organization of the Ministry of the Food Industry of the Republic responded improperly to the presentation of MOZALAN entitled "Daily Bread." Discussion in the Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Azerbaijan which took place at the beginning of this year concerning the low quality of bakery goods again emphasized the fact that the Ministry was ignoring justified criticism. Having assured the editorial staff that vigorous measures would be taken, the leaders of the Ministry in fact did nothing to improve the quality and variety of bakery goods.

The leaders of certain other ministries and departments also fail to give proper attention to the critical presentations of MOZALAN. In 1974 a special edition of the film magazine was devoted to the condition of sheep-breeding at the Dzhey ranchel'skiye pastures. Sharply criticized were the facts of the squandering of feed, the poor condition of the sheep pens, inadequate supplying of water and electrical energy to the pastures and a lack of attention to the daily conditions of life among the sheep-breeders. This presentation did not disturb the leadership and Party organizations of the Ministries of Agriculture,

Land Reclamation and Water Resources, State Committee for Viticulture and Winemaking or "Azglavenergo." It did not become an object of serious discussion nor lead to the implementation of practical measures for the elimination of the shortcomings subjected to criticism. No noticeable changes for the better have taken place in the pastures.

Already at the beginning of 1976, the film magazine MOZALAN, in a feature entitled "Let's Talk About Nutria," had discussed the poor conditions at the Karayazskiy Fur-Breeding Sovkhoz. This unique fur farm of the Republic in recent years has been transformed from a profitable to an unprofitable undertaking. Over the course of several years, the fulfillment of plans for the production of agricultural products has systematically fallen, especially the delivery of nutria. However, both the Ministry of Agriculture and its Republic Union of Sovkhozy have been indifferent to the critical presentation of MOZALAN and have not instituted active measures to correct the situation on the farm. During the last 3 years, virtually nothing has changed in this situation. As before, the presence of plague in a valuable animal is tolerated. Conditions for the cultivation of colored nutria have not been created. Colored nutria were produced for the first time in the world namely at Karayaz and are in great demand in the world market.

At the beginning of this year, MOZALAN again came forward with criticism of the state of affairs at the farm in question. The correct position of the film magazine MOZALAN again found no support. In fact, the former head of the Union of Vovkhozes, N. Volodin, appealed to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Azerbaijan with a complaint about the biased attitude taken toward it by the editorial staff of the film magazine. An investigation of the matter in question confirmed that the newsreel had taken a correct position.

On the basis of a group complaint by workers, MOZALAN came out in 1978 with a critical feature on the delayed construction of a nine-storeyed building on Lagels Street in the city of Baku, which had been begun in 1971. This project had been temporarily closed down due to lack of funds, in spite of the fact that R 272,000 had already been spent on it. The Baku City Executive Committee, which is the only initiator of the construction of housing in the city, is not taking the proper responsibility for this project. As a result, the abandoned construction has turned into a "trash heap" and serves as a refuge for antisocial elements.

The leadership of the Ministry of Education of the Republic has been silent on the very well documented features "The Opposite Side of the Medal" and "Turned 'Fives'", in which instances of the raising of examination marks for graduates of the general education schools and the awarding of unmerited gold medals to them were discussed. The Ministry has made no response to the features of MOZALAN concerning the facts of speculation among minors in the city of Baku, which is promoting an increase in the amount of criminal activity among children.

The Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education, the rectorates, and the Party and Komsomol organizations of the institutions of higher learning of the Republic have passed over in silence the sharply satirical criticism of MOZALAN concerning students riding about in their Dad's cars.

Some Party committees do not always respond appropriately to the critical presentations of MOZALAN. They do not discuss the materials of the film magazine, do not give a Party appraisal based on principles of the existence of the negative conditions, and they do not demand of the appropriate leaders the taking of practical measures for the elimination of these conditions.

While evaluating the work of the newsreel MOZALAN positively in general, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Azerbaijan believes that the working collective must further perfect the forms of its critical presentations and raise the ideological and artistic level of the work. The range of questions investigated in the work of the film magazine is not broad enough, certain materials have a shallow character, and the choice of theme and of the object of criticism is not always done with consideration for the topicality of problems established by the Party at a given stage. Well-known writers and playwrights are not being drawn into participation in the work of the film magazine in an aggressive enough way.

The State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting of the Republic has not shown sufficient interest in greater exposure of the film magazine MOZALAN on television: there have been only five such broadcasts.

The press of the Republic pays insufficient attention to the work of the satirical film magazine as a new form of film journalism on social and political affairs. During the 8 years of the existence of MOZALAN, not one newspaper has come out with a critique of its materials or a summarization of the positive experience of the work.

The leaders of the State Committee for Cinematography and the Union of Cinema Workers of Azerbaijan show unjustified indifference toward the work of MOZALAN. They approach the review and solution of problems connected with the improvement of the activities of the film magazine without the necessary sense of involvement.

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Azerbaijan has directed the attention of the leaders of the following ministries to their incorrect attitudes toward the critical presentations of the film magazine MOZALAN and demands that they take immediate steps to eliminate the shortcomings revealed by the film magazine: the Meat and Dairy Industry, Mr. A.G. Mamedov; the Food Industry, Mr. K.S. Mamedov; Agriculture, Mr. M.G. Askerov; Land Reclamation and Water Resources, Mr. N.G. Rustamov; Education, Mr. M.M. Mokhtizade; State Committee for Viticulture and Winemaking, Mr. Yu. K. Rzayev, and "Azglavenergo," Mr. Yu. M. Kerimov. They have been requested to report results to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Azerbaijan.

The leaders of the Party, Soviet, Union and Komsomol organizations, and the various governmental agencies concerned with the economy are obligated to react in timely fashion to the critical presentations of the film magazine reel MOZALAN and to adopt practical measures for the elimination of the problems revealed. They are expected to inform the editorial staff of the film magazine as to results.

The editorial staff and the entire working collective of the satirical film magazine MOZALAN must increase the effectiveness of their presentations, take a stand from a position of principle against existing shortcomings and abuses, and carry on an uncompromising struggle against amoral conditions, against bribe-takers, bureaucrats, violators of State and labor discipline, drunkenness and hooliganism and instances of lack of prudent management. They must display complete objectivity in the materials shown and correctly select the objects of criticism, taking into account the social significance of the shortcomings shown.

The editorial staff of the satirical film magazine MOZALAN must be separated from the staff of the film studio "Dzh. Dzhabarly 'Azerbaijanfilm'" and put into the independent, self-financing, central editorial office of the Republic satirical film magazine MOZALAN, as an organ of the Azerbaijan State Committee for cinematography.

The Azerbaijan State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting should see to it that the film magazine MOZALAN is regularly shown on television.

The editorial staffs of the newspapers of the Republic are charged with periodic publication of reviews of the satirical film magazine MOZALAN, of its various features and topical presentations on troublesome current problems

1986

1008

REGIONAL

AZERBAIJAN MINISTER OF HEALTH FIRED FOR ABUSE OF OFFICE

Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 16 Jun 79 p 2

[Text] The Central Committee of the Azerbaijan Communist Party has discussed the question of grave shortcomings in the work of the Azerbaijan SSR Ministry of Health in organization of medical services to the public.

In the resolution adopted it is noted that, as a result of the constant attention and concern of the Communist Party and Soviet government and the practical implementation of the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress and 29th Congress of the Communist Party of Azerbaijan, important measures regarding the improvement of public health care have been put into effect in the republic. The network of therapeutic-prophylactic establishments has been enlarged; the material and technical resources of these establishments have increased; specialized care has undergone definite development and the number of doctors and other medical workers is growing constantly.

At the same time, existing resources are by no means being fully utilized in the improvement of therapeutic work, strengthening of prophylaxis and raising the quality of medical service to the population. One of the main reasons for this is the presence of grave shortcomings in the work of the Azerbaijan Ministry of Health and the poor organization of work in many of the clinics, hospitals, pharmacies and other medical establishments.

The resolution of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers of 22 September 1977, "On Measures for the Further Improvement of Health Service to the Public," is not being carried out satisfactorily. The level of the therapeutic-prophylactic care available to the population is inadequate. The basic indicators of health care for the year 1978 in Azerbaijan are significantly lower than the corresponding mean indicators around the country, especially in the areas of the availability of public health clinics to the population and hospitalization of the ill.

The Azerbaijan Ministry of Health and its local agencies do not concern themselves sufficiently with the organization of work of such vital importance in public health care as emergency treatment, which has a negative effect on the successive treatment of the patients.

There is no strict control of providing the population with medicine. Very little is expected from the directors of medical and pharmaceutical establishments in the way of prompt and high-quality service in the dispensing of medicines and more adequately satisfying the needs of the population for medicines and medical equipment.

There are grave shortcomings in the organization of the sanitary-epidemiological services. Prophylaxis of infectious diseases is badly managed. Strict measures against poor sanitation are not being taken at industrial sites, in communal dining halls, in trade and in the social services. The level of sanitation is low in the majority of the medical institutions themselves. Work concerned with teaching the population about sanitation is poorly carried out.

The network of therapeutic-prophylactic establishments is developing too weakly, especially in rural areas. Completion of the plans for construction and putting the health units into actual operation are not being ensured. From the beginning of the 10th Five-Year-Plan, about R 20,000,000 of capital investment has not been used. The commissioning of 779 beds of hospital capacity and polyclinics able to treat 1250 outpatients was not achieved. With the full cooperation of the Ministry of Health, instances of putting unfinished units into operation and of accepting work of poor quality are allowed.

Sufficient attention has not been given to consolidation of the material and technical resources of public health establishments, to furnishing them with the latest medical equipment. In many therapeutic institutions, a slack, unbusinesslike attitude with regard to the use of expensive medical technology can be observed.

Insufficient work in the coordination of scientific investigations in the field of medicine, increasing the effectiveness of such investigations and in introducing the achievements of science into public health practice is not being carried out by the Ministry of Health of the republic. Vigorous measures have not been taken for improvement of the activities of the research institutes under its jurisdiction. There are grave shortcomings in the work of tuberculosis, ophthalmology, health resort and physical therapy institutes.

Some of the research being carried out is not adequate for contemporary demands, either in its subject matter or quality. The preparation given scientific personnel in their graduate education is carried out in an unsatisfactory manner. The effectiveness of this preparation is low.

These grave shortcomings in the organization of medical services for the population of the republic are the result of the improper attitude of the leaders of the Ministry of Health towards the resolution of personnel problems.

With the great demand for medical workers, a great number of vacancies in the institutions and organizations of the Ministry of Health are not being filled for long periods of time. No concern is being shown for the creation of a fully-qualified reserve force for promotion into responsible positions. Plans for improving the qualifications of medical workers and for their in-service training are not being implemented. The certification of these workers has only a formal character. Leaders of the Ministry of Health have shown complete indifference to the fact that the number of highly-qualified specialists in the fundamental branches of medicine in the Republic is diminishing noticeably, and they have done nothing to correct the situation. Planning, and work concerned with the preparation and utilization of young specialists is poorly organized. This situation is leading to a serious shortage of doctors in a number of specialties, especially in outlying areas of the Republic. There continue to be instances of the unjustifiable transfer of young specialists from rural regions to the city of Baku. As a result of this lack of control, in 1978 one-tenth of the medical institute graduates did not take up duties at the places to which they had been assigned upon graduation.

The leaders of the Ministry of Health allow flagrant violations in the selection and placement of supervisory personnel. In the promotion of workers into supervisory positions, their work attitudes and political and moral qualities are not investigated. Not infrequently in this important matter nepotism and associations among countrymen come to light. No attention whatever is given to support of the moral education of workers and to the creation of a sound moral education of workers and to the creation of a sound moral and psychological climate in every therapeutic-prophylactic establishment. This fact has much to do with the scornful attitude of a certain portion of the medical workers towards observance of the demands of the ethics of the medical profession, socialist law and principles of communist morality. Especially intolerable are the instances in a number of medical establishments of misappropriation, bribery, extortion and the use of one's position for purposes of profit. In the last three years alone, 81 public health workers have been called to account for abuse of position and misappropriation of valuable materials. Among the medical workers who have been called to account for accepting bribes are: the head physician of Medsanchast' No 19 of Narimanovskiy region, Baku, Mr Nazarov; the president of the VKK [medical consultation commission] of the same Medsanchast', Mr Ibragimov; the head physician of Ismailinskaya regional hospital, Mr Akhmedov; and the manager of the Mingechaurskaya city hospital, Mr Salekhov.

In a number of therapeutic establishments in Baku, Kirovabad, Agdam, Yevlakh and other cities and regions of the Republic there have been instances of the storing of medicines and their resale at high prices. Foodstuffs designated for inpatients have also been misappropriated.

All this gives rise to justified censure by the population and a great number of complaints to the government of the Republic and the country.

A formal and bureaucratic style has taken root in the work of the administration of the Ministry of Health. The Board of the Ministry is remiss in carrying out its responsibilities, in essence showing itself to be in no way involved in the struggle against shortcomings in improving the composition of staff and eradication of existing negative factors. The resolutions adopted by the administration for the most part are vague and are not given support in their implementation through organizational work. The workers in the administration of the ministry have not developed the habit of expecting a consistently high level of performance from each other. The actual level of performance is low, and toleration of shortcomings and negative factors is evident. A purely formal approach to the consideration of complaints and statements of the working people is allowed. Because expectations of high-level performance on the part of the Ministry of the Republic are absent, an atmosphere of complacency and mutual protection has been created in many of the collectives of the medical establishments, and personal responsibility has been narrowed to the state of affairs in the specific area of work to which one has been assigned.

Work in the area of the political and ideological education of the collectives is at a low level. There is no provision for communists' assuming a leading role in the struggle against shortcomings and for strengthening party and state discipline.

There are grave shortcomings in the work of the original Party organization of the Ministry. It shows itself to be weak in improving discipline and organization in the administration of the Ministry of Health and in the political and ideological education of workers, and it does not strive for the development of criticism and self-criticism within the collective.

The Central Committee of the Azerbaijan Communist Party believes that the unsatisfactory organization of the work of the republic's medical establishments is explained first of all by the fact that the Minister of Health of the Republic, Mr Abdullayev, and his deputies, Mr Rustamov and Mr Aliyev, do not regard the execution of their obligations with the proper sense of responsibility. They are not carrying out a firm and determined struggle against existing shortcomings. They do not require high-level performance from the leaders of the agencies under their jurisdiction, and they deal in a conciliatory way with incidents of bribery, extortion and other abuses on the part of medical workers.

The attention of the leadership of the Ministry of Health has more than once been directed to the necessity of changing the style and methods of its work. It has been told that it must require a higher level of performance from the agencies under its jurisdiction, take a firm stand in the struggle against negative factors, and to strive actively for their eradication. The leadership has been told to carefully attend to the signals coming to the Ministry from the workers and to react to these signals promptly. In particular, in the resolution of the Central Committee of the Azerbaijan Communist Party of 20 November 1969, concrete measures were specified for the fundamental improvement of the health service for the population.

The leaders of the Ministry of Health have taken a purely formal approach to the implementation of this resolution. Many of the administrative measures envisaged in that document have remained unrealized. These leaders have not drawn the necessary conclusions even from the severe criticism expressed in an address to the various divisions of the Ministry of Health at the 28th and 29th Congresses of the Communist Party of Azerbaijan, Plenary Sessions of the Central Committee, meetings of the most active members of the party organization, and at Baku party conferences.

Minister of Health G. M. Abdullayev has permitted abuse of his position, aiding in the illegal activities of his relatives and offering them protection.

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Azerbaijan considers it necessary to note also that party obkom's, gorkom's and raykom's and the ispolkom's of the Councils of People's Deputies do not display sufficient interest in the work of the medical establishments. They do not hold the leaders of these establishments responsible for providing a high level of medical service, and they are not directing the efforts of communists, deputies and society towards the resolute eradication of negative factors and the consolidation of a healthy moral environment in every collective.

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Azerbaijan has removed Mr G. M. Abdullayev from the position of Minister of Health of the Azerbaijan SSR and issued a severe reprimand. This action has been taken because of Mr Abdullayev's unsatisfactory management of the activities of the Ministry of Health, grave shortcomings in the selection, placement and training of personnel, and a conciliatory attitude towards abuses in the therapeutic-prophylactic institutions.

First Deputy Minister of Health of the Azerbaijan SSR, Mr A. I. Rustamov, has been severely reprimanded for grave shortcomings in the organization of the therapeutic-prophylactic work and evident lack of a sense of principle in the eradication of negative factors.

Deputy Minister G. Z. Aliyev has been reprimanded for grave shortcomings in the organization of the sanitary-epidemiological services and evidence of liberalism in his work.

The board and leadership of the Azerbaijan Ministry of Health must take immediate measures for the all-out elimination of the shortcomings noted in the present resolution, develop and implement concrete measures for fundamental improvement in the organization of the work of the ministry and the agencies under its jurisdiction, and see to an improvement in the quality of medical assistance rendered to the inhabitants. The Ministry of Health must significantly improve therapeutic-prophylactic work, the organization of outpatient and inpatient service to the public, the quality of dispensary and prophylactic examinations and protection of the health of women and children. The effective use of beds in therapeutic establishments must be

ensured and shortcomings in the supply of medicines to the population, the organization of the work of sanitary-epidemiological services and the use of medical technology must be resolutely eliminated. Food service for hospitalized patients must be improved.

The necessary measures must be taken to significantly improve precision and efficiency in the work of institutions which provide emergency treatment, to provide them with well-qualified personnel and to furnish them promptly with up-to-date equipment, supplies and transportation. The republic Ministry of Transport must equip emergency stations and vehicles with the communications equipment essential for operation.

The Ministry of Health of the republic must give increased attention to the selection, placement and training of skilled personnel as one of the decisive factors involved in improving the level of organization and the quality of work of medical establishments. More exacting requirements and a sense of principle must enter into the resolution of personnel problems. The practice of selecting supervisory personnel on the basis of patronage, blood relationship, personal loyalty and other subjective indications must be decisively eradicated.

Serious attention must be focussed on the creation of a first-rate reserve of personnel for promotion into administrative positions and on improvement in the quality of teaching staffs and scientific personnel. The conditions necessary for improvement of professional qualifications of doctors and medium-trained medical personnel and for in-service training must be created. The practice of sending doctors who show especially good promise to work in centers where they can specialize and to national institutes of scientific research should be widened.

The quality of preparation of doctors in the Azerbaijan State Medical Institute (Imeni N. Narimanov) must be improved. In this connection, the network of clinical bases of the institute must be expanded and strengthened, foregoing their location in the best research institutes and therapeutic-prophylactic establishments of the republic. Planning for the preparation and utilization of young specialist-physicians and medium-trained medical personnel must be improved.

A resolute struggle must be carried on for the complete eradication of incidents in which medical ethics, socialist law, and the norms and principles of communist morality are breached by medical workers. The work must be strengthened through the ideological, political and moral education of doctors and every medical worker. The creation of a healthy moral and psychological climate in the collective of every therapeutic-prophylactic establishment must be fostered.

The Ministry of Health of the republic is obligated to put into execution effective measures for the further development of medical science and improvement of the activity of institutes and departments of scientific

research. A higher level of performance must be expected from research personnel in carrying out scientific research of contemporary importance. The exacting requirements of practical public health care must be taken into account by these researchers and the positive results of the work of the medical researchers must be promptly introduced into therapeutic practice. The conditions necessary for the further development of science must be ensured, and the volume of complex scientific research done in conjunction with leading medical research centers of the country must be increased.

The Ministry of Health of the republic is expected to provide for the further development and consolidation of the material and technical resources of public health care. It must be continuously occupied with problems of capital construction. It must strengthen the concentration of resources at units being initiated and ensure construction with high-quality project-estimate documentation, financing and equipment. Putting unfinished units into operation with construction abnormalities and defects must not be permitted.

The board and leadership of the Ministry of Health of the republic must constantly and purposefully concern themselves with the problems related to improving the work style and methods of administration of the ministry. They must improve the quality of their supervision over agencies under their jurisdiction. They must develop in every administrative worker a high degree of discipline in performance, responsibility for the work entrusted to him, the ability to critically evaluate the results of his own work, and to show a sense of principle in the battle against shortcomings and negative factors.

The Minpromstroy, Minsel'stroy, Glavbakhstroy and Glavazmontazhspetstroy are obligated to ensure the unconditional fulfillment of plans of capital construction of public health care units, to observe strictly the dates fixed for putting them into operation, and to guarantee the high quality of construction work. The Ministry of Light Industry, the Ministry of Local Industry, and the Ministry of the Timber and Wood Processing Industry of the republic are entrusted, when so requested by the Ministry of Health, with ensuring the manufacture of soft goods for the needs of the therapeutic establishments in accordance with models agreed upon, and organizing the output of hospital beds. They must decide which furniture factory or workshop is to specialize in the production of hospital furniture.

The obkom's, gorkom's and raykom's, and the ispolkom's of the Councils of People's Deputies are obliged to give more attention to the work of the establishments of the public health service; to expect a higher level of performance from the leaders of these establishments in supplying good work organization; to improve the quality of medical care rendered to the public; and to eradicate instances of a careless attitude on the part of workers towards carrying out their medical duties and the use of their position for personal gain.

The party, union and Komsomol organizations in the various establishments of the Ministry of Health must increase their involvement in political-education work in medical-establishment collectives. They must form lofty

moral and political qualities in the workers, a sense of principle, and awareness of personal responsibility for the state of public medical services. These groups must carry on resolute struggle against negative factors, especially cases of extortion, bribery and other abuses.

2886

CSO: 1800

REGIONAL

LITHUANIAN MINISTER OF PUBLIC HEALTH ON ALCOHOLISM

Vilnius TIESA in Lithuanian 4 Jul 79 p 2

[Article by Vytautas Kleiza, Minister of Public Health of the Lithuanian SSR, member of the Commission to Combat Alcoholism at the Council of Ministers of the Lithuanian SSR: "The Evil Which We Can and Must Conquer: Several Problems Concerning The Fight Against Drunkenness and Alcoholism"]

[Text] It has been known since the olden times that alcohol is harmful to health as well as causing social-economic damage. Alcohol ruins, degenerates man's personality, destroys his willpower, his sense of duty and humaneness. Sooner or later a drunkard becomes an alcoholic, a burden to his family and society.

Drunkenness and alcoholism is a complicated social, economic, medical, and public health problem. The problem depends on people's behavior, willpower, relationships, customs, as well as traditions.

Let us assume that we have succeeded to combat drunkenness and alcoholism. What would we gain for people's health? First of all, many fewer children would be born with defects and infant mortality would be cut by half or even more. Illness of tuberculosis would decrease very noticeably. Very effective drugs are currently available and it would be possible to eradicate tuberculosis completely, only the cooperation of the patient is needed. With the elimination of drunkenness and alcoholism, venereal diseases would also greatly decrease. There is not doubt that with the disappearance of drunkenness mortality from heart and blood vessel diseases and from cancer would decrease markedly. In other words, many ills would disappear if drunkenness was completely wiped out.

Throughout the history many and various measures have been tried in the fight against drunkenness and alcoholism. Every country fought and is fighting originally. In some countries sobriety societies have been and are being created; the production and import of alcoholic beverages has been and still is banned. In other countries their sales are restricted by various means. More or less successful anti-alcohol propaganda is being developed. But we cannot say that the results of these methods have been very successful.

Let us remember the bourgeois Lithuania. In 1921 the journal MEDICINA wrote: "The great number of drinking establishments which take first place in comparison with cultural type establishments, the great number of drunk people who can be seen in the country's capital city of Kaunas and particularly in towns and villages on market days and holidays, make a very bad impression. That thirst of the people which cannot be quenched by anything else but alcohol is a threat of great danger to the entire nation. It not only dims the people's conscience, whose sobriety is so necessary at this time, it leads directly to extinction." And yet, even then there were sobriety societies, various organizations were active. However, their efforts were not successful.

According to the data of the World Health Organization's research conducted in 25 countries, during the years 1957-1976 alcohol consumption per capita increased as follows: In Portugal by 30 percent, in Federal Republic of Germany by up to 500 percent. In England, the number of people hospitalized for alcohol abuse increased during the last 25 years 20 times. The United States spends annually 43 million dollars for treatment of alcoholism and to cover the social-economic losses caused by alcoholism, etc. In these countries individual efforts are also made in the fight against alcoholism.

Under the conditions of a socialist system, the people's wellbeing, their health, as well as culture is taken care of by the state. The state also organizes the fight against alcoholism, engaging in this work the state-administrative and public apparatus.

A special commission to combat alcoholism has been formed at the Council of Ministers of the republic. Corresponding level commissions to combat alcoholism are also active at executive committees of cities and rayons, as well as at other administrative sub-divisions. They also have been formed in trade union organizations. These commissions accomplish a great prophylactic, explaining the fight against drunkenness, task. Various measures are used in the fight against drunkenness.

Even if they had only very little to drink, drivers of transportation vehicles lose their driver's rights for quite a long time. The organs of internal affairs, activity of the members of People's Volunteers, and medical sobering offices also discipline those inclined to drunkenness. With those finding themselves under the care of sobering institutions, talks are held, persuasion is tried, they are being educated individually, the members of their families are also invited for talks. The prophylaxis of drunkenness is the basis of the fight against alcoholism.

Drunkenness must be stopped at the onset of its development. Our educational work must be aimed toward this direction. In our circumstances there are no social or economic causes which breed drunkenness and alcoholism but there are very complex and intertwined factors which support drunkenness. First of all, the unfortunate custom of treating guests on alcoholic beverages is connected with drunkenness. For many there is no entertainment without drinking. Even in institutions of higher education sometimes drinks are consumed after a session, after a passed test. And the great number of family holidays? The various occasions in offices and plants?

Traditional occasions using alcohol create opportunity for frequent drinking. It is this frequency which must be severely fought against. Then we can expect results. When a man is already an alcoholic, it is too late to educate him, he needs treatment.

Let us also examine other causes. It seems to me that some young people have too much free time and are unable to use it constructively. In some places work discipline is poor. We should think of ways to occupy the healthy but poor students youths. How to involve them in extracurricular community work. All this without any doubt is very important task for our public organizations and educational institutions. It must be achieved that every man, after the daily work, finds an occupation he enjoys. This is particularly necessary for young people.

It is very important for our women--mothers to have the opportunity to associate with their children as much as possible, because infrequent association diminishes attachment and love for mother and also among her children. Estrangement among them widens, mother's influence in the education and development of the children decrease. Alienation from the family often leads to drinking.

Keeping in mind the many varied causes for drunkenness and alcoholism, let us think of how to do away with them. The administrative, scholarly, and educational institutions, as well as public organizations are involved in this task. But the number of alcoholics does not decline and that means flaws and deficiencies in our anti-alcohol work. A voluntary, in separate instances compulsory, treatment for alcoholism is being organized. Drug abuse consultation-rooms function in all towns and rayons. The psychiatric hospitals of Vilnius and Kaunas have drug abuse dispensary departments. Alcoholism is earlier diagnosed and being treated. Rather good results in this area have been obtained in the cities of Kaunas, Panevėžys and Vilnius and in the Rokishakiy, Shilal'skiy, Zarasayskiy, Moletskiy and some other rayons. Anti-alcohol clubs, in which actively participate former alcoholics, have grown in number. The anti-alcohol propaganda has also become more efficient.

The production and consumption of refreshing beverages is growing. The use of non-alcoholic beverages is beginning slowly but in some places steadily to surpass that of alcoholic beverages. However, the Ministry of Food Industry and the Lithuanian Union of Consumer Cooperative still react too slowly to the demands based on the society's interest, to produce and sell more fruit juices and not to use them in the production of distilled wines.

We must strengthen and activate in every way the already existing subdivisions of anti-alcohol combat. The commission of combat against alcoholism must be more active in work collectives. To develop, to foster a sober way of life one must begin with oneself, with ones family, ones collective.

The collectives can best notice the drunkards. The power, authority of the entire collective must be used in the attempt to return them to normal, sober way of life. It is important to help the potential alcoholics to find

a suitable leisure time occupation. The fight against alcoholism must be very diversified, adaptable, it must be different for youth and adults, for men and women.

In the diverse combat against alcoholism the most attention should be given juveniles and youth in general. We must be aware that children from drunkard families have many more preconditions to take the road of alcoholism because they are influenced by many factors, among them the possible heredity for drunkenness and the example of drunkard parents. Therefore, the very careful and thorough cooperation between educators and drug abuse specialists is necessary in combating drunkenness in juveniles from such families.

A coordinated, firm fight against alcoholism by all the public organizations and administrations could be successful. We must see to it that our anti-alcohol propaganda reaches every man and particularly youth who like to drink.

I wish to stress that in the fight against drunkenness, which invariably breeds alcoholism, we must employ the administrative and economic apparatus and public organization, we must encourage their activities by every mean. These efforts must be tactful, well argued, deeply persuasive. We need not only enthusiasm and energy but particularly patience and endurance, as well as great creativity. Then the success will accompany this difficult, responsible, and vital work.

2147

1957 1509

REGIONAL

ECONOMIC GROWTH RATE IN LENINGRAD LAGS

Leningrad LENINGRADSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 14 Jul 79 p 1

[LentASS News Service article: "Increase Production Efficiency"]

[Text] Implementing the resolutions of the 25th CPSU Congress, the decisions of CPSU Central Committee Plenums, and the instructions of CPSU Central Committee General Secretary Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, Chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, extensively engaging in socialist competition under the motto "From High Quality Work by Each Individual to High Labor Efficiency by the Work Force!" Leningrad industrial workers successfully accomplished the targets for the first half of the year. Above-target output sales amounted to 83 million rubles, approximately 300 new models of machinery, equipment and instruments were developed, and more than 450 items were awarded the state Seal of Quality. Technical retooling of production is actively in progress.

Results for the first half of the year and progress in accomplishing targets and socialist pledges were examined at a conference of secretaries of city and rayon party committees of Leningrad and the oblast, held at Smol'nyy. While the overall performance results of Leningrad and Leningradskaya Oblast industry are positive, it was noted at the conference that the production volume and labor productivity growth rate are lagging behind targets for the fourth year of the five-year plan. A number of rayons, including Sestroretskiy, Boksitogorskiy, Volkhovskiy, Volosovskiy, and Podporozhskiy, have failed to meet the sixth-month target in these indices. At some enterprises production volume growth targets are too easy, and the technical progress targets fail to provide a solution to the cardinal problems of increasing production efficiency; the funds allocated for these purposes are frequently scattered among measures of minor scope and importance. The conferees were briefed on recommendations of the presidium of the Economic and Social Development Council under the CPSU Oblast Committee, pertaining to adoption of a system of monitoring the performance of lagging elements and sections.

A target was assigned: to complete this year elaboration of the technical progress sections of combined economic and social development plans for the administrative rayons of Leningrad and the oblast for 1980 and the 11th Five-Year Plan. These plans should specify extensive adoption of scientific

and technological achievements, utilization of group industrial processes, automated production control systems, advanced shaping methods, powder metallurgy, plasma shaping, numerically controlled machine tools, and an increase in the scale of projects pertaining to production specialization, mechanization, and automation. On this basis there should be achieved a growth in output volume without increasing the work force.

It was emphasized at the conference that it is essential to enhance the role of CPSU city and rayon committees, as well as party organizations in analysis of the state of affairs in work forces, in mobilizing existing reserve potential for boosting labor productivity, increasing output, strengthening ideological and organizational support measures for accomplishing the main targets, with increased demandingness on supervisors and specialists as well as their responsibility for the assigned sectors, with immediate measures taken to correct shortcomings in organization of production and labor in order to achieve unconditional accomplishment of targets and socialist pledges for 1979 and the first four years of the five-year plan.

Leningradskaya Oblast CPSU Committee Secretaries R. S. Bobovikov and A. P. Dumachev, as well as Leningrad city party committee secretary V. I. Pimenov, took part in the conference proceedings.

3024

CSG: 1800

REGIONAL

AZERBAIJAN SUPPLY PROBLEMS DISCUSSED

Metallurgical Supply Failures

Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 21 Jun 79 p 3

[Article by A. Anisimov: "The Lost Paper, or the Thresholds and Defects of Supplies"]

[Text] Now, as never before, the party is demanding from every worker--both the rank-and-file worker and the leader--increased responsibility for his work. This demand is expressed with extreme clarity in the Decree of the CC CPSU "On a Further Improvement of Ideological and Political Educational Work"--a very important party document of recent times.

Responsibility for one's work is a broad concept. It contains a large number of problems of a moral nature. They can frequently be encountered in the production sphere.

A large and candid discussion was held on this subject at the Baku All-Union Scientific and Practical Conference, "The Formation of an Active Life Position: The Experience and Important Problems of Moral Education." The material by our correspondent which is being published today is devoted to the various aspects of business ethics and to an analysis of the relationships between people in the sphere of production and management.

On the last day of May I came to the experimental machinery casting plant imeni Vorovskiy of the Ministry of the Construction Materials Industry. For anyone who is even a little acquainted with production practice it is clear that this day was not the best one for a visit. There is no time for guests--the plan "is being covered"--the holy of holies for every plant worker. For the sake of the plan and the "all hands on deck," they leave work before daybreak, having forgotten about the usual "whistles" and their smoking breaks. Of course, with normal, rhythmic work it is possible to ensure a calm life without the fuss and storm work. But...suddenly it turns out that some very important machine tool has broken down and at that very time, as if in spite, the only repair worker who would be able to understand

the complex circuitry of the machine tool is on the sick list. And, then, for several days there has been no metal. The way out is well-known: let us go, fellows, lay it on, perhaps we will save the plan. Otherwise, goodbye to the good name of the collective, and goodbye to our bonuses.

I would be underhanded if I say that I did not know all this as I was walking to the plant. I did not exclude the possibility that I would find an "all hands on deck" picture. And, in general, I was not mistaken. In the machinery shops--"all hell had broken loose" and the machine tools were spinning, squeezing everything possible out of themselves, the assembly workers were in an even greater sweat, and the foremen, unrested and unshaven, were scurrying through the sectors. But next to the thundering shops the old casting sector seemed extraordinarily quiet. At the entrance to it an old worker was unhurriedly going through some scrap metal.

"How is the work?" I asked.

"Do you call this work," he said angrily.

"For days now we have been sifting through this iron or sweeping it up, but there is no real work." He pointed in the direction of the unloading platform. "Not a gram of coke. That is why we are not producing anything."

Here an explanation is necessary. The sector's basic output is castings which are used in cement grinding mills. For a long time the cement workers complained about the quality of these products. The casters did not remain deaf to the criticism. They organized things and even began to produce output for the Token of Quality. And what luck--such an insulting mishap! There is no coke, and without it you cannot smelt metal.

"Still, I would like to know which "big uncle" is responsible for this fate of ours?" the worker sternly asked me in such a way as if I was guilty for the prolonged stoppage. And, making a dismissive gesture with his hand, he again unhurriedly began to sift through the scrap.

The first thing that came to my mind was that the suppliers had let them down. And my memory obligingly suggested a dozen similar stories. I recall, for example, the chief engineer of a Baku plant and his very long monologue about unconscientious suppliers because of whom a sector which produces very scarce goods (washable wallpaper) operated for only one month this year. I had frequently had occasion to hear how the leaders of "sinking" enterprises, after they had apparently exhausted all arguments in their own justification, uttered the words, as if they were an incantation, a sacrament: "The whole blame is with the suppliers!"

"And that is what we thought at first," said N. Zeynalov, the chief of the material and technical supply division of the plant imeni Vorovskiy. "We waited until March, and then we showered the producer--the Makeyev Coke Plant--with telegrams. They were silent. Then the deputy shop chief went

there...."

And it became clear that the Makeyev people had nothing to do with it. They had not received the orders of the plant imeni Vorovskiy.

It is at this point which the story which seemed to be such an ordinary one receives an unexpected turn. In order to understand what happened it is necessary to have described at least briefly the complex multi-step system of supply through which a plant order passes.

And so, things begin with the plant sending a requisition to the Administration for Material and Technical Supply of the Republic's Ministry of Construction Materials Industry. From there it goes to the Main Administration for Supplies of the appropriate union ministry. After it goes through several other levels, it is transformed into the so-called form No. 3, gets to the appropriate division of the Republic's Main Administration for Supplies, and the plant imeni Vorovskiy receives a confirmation of the acceptance of its order. Well, not a bad little supply labyrinth? The paper passes through all of these levels, of course, before the beginning of the new year. In our case the confirmation of the acceptance of the order was supposed to reach the plant no later than November, 1978. But it did not come, and this, strange as it may seem, did not disturb anybody here.

I patiently went through many levels in search of the reason which had led to the production stoppage. And the higher I climbed on the supply ladder and the more meetings I had, the more I became convinced of one thing-- there had been no problem of an economic character in this story with the coke. What had been found out? It turns out that one of the essential pieces of paper, that same form No. 3 which has already been mentioned, had simply gotten lost in the supply labyrinth and had not reached "Azerkhim-snabsbyt." That is the whole story.

But something else is interesting and quite instructive. Only when the threat of a stoppage of the casting production was hanging over the collective and only when the last kilograms of coke had already been used, only then (in March, 1979) did the supply workers suddenly remember. And then by some miracle all of the problems were solved without any red-tape within two to three days. And now the first railroad car containing coke has already been dispatched to the plant. But only now, when the second quarter is about to end.

"You are the first one from whom I heard that the casting workers were idle," V. Chadliyev, a division chief at the Administration for Material and Technical Supply stated to me. "I cannot understand why they kept quiet about this. You know, I see Comrade Zognalov, the chief of the plant's supply division at least twice a week, here at the Administration." Here he paused for a long time, giving me to understand that there was nothing more to talk about.

The next time I came to the Administration for Material and Technical Supply it was as if I was seeing a different Chadliyev. At the height of the work day, when the supply workers were unsuccessfully trying to clarify some urgent questions, the division chief was in a heavy drunken sleep. The division's workers finally succeeded in waking up their chief, and the latter began to noisily express his dissatisfaction. In reply to my question about the coke, he, becoming increasingly incensed, stated: "I did not receive any requisitions from the plant for coke and I myself put the order through without them. I am going to expose Zeynalov! My auditors have discovered that he has a shortage of 900 tons of coke. Where did he put them? Let him answer me." And I was thinking how it was that all of the files had not yet gotten lost in that division. For it turned out that taking spirits during worktime was rather a norm than an exception in the practice of the division chief. His habits were known not only in the administration, but also at many enterprises. And what of it? He is a knowledgeable specialist, it was repeated to me in all offices, and recently he has almost stopped drinking. No one tried to reply to the question of what kind of benefit there is from a specialist who, frequently drunk, only mumbles unintelligibly into the receiver when he receives urgent telephone calls. And how can such a, if I may say so, chief educate subordinates?!!

And about one more observation. Absolutely none of the supply workers either in the Administration for Material and Technical Supply or in the divisions of Glavsnab, no one with whom I spoke about the lost paper, expressed any special sense of disturbance about this. Form No. 3 got lost somewhere, in some office--and what of it--the people I spoke with said in puzzlement--is it worth making a lot of noise about this? It turns out that the loss of such documents is a quite ordinary phenomenon. And in validation of this thesis not one, but a dozen examples were cited. What extraordinary things there were here! A certain solid organization sends an official paper to another no less solid office and manages, while completely distorting the address on the envelope, to put a document in it which was intended for a completely different institution (?!).

I will not cite the opinions of the other supply workers with whom this story brought me together. All of them tried to shift the blame to one another. I remember the words of a norm setter in the iron casting shop and a member of the plant's party bureau, Nadezhda Gashchenko: "There is no point in looking for the guilty parties only on the outside." We are also considerably to blame here. Soon there will be a meeting of the party bureau. I will speak and I will certainly begin a discussion of the personal responsibility of a communist for his work.

Well, the norm setter Gashchenko at least had enough of a sense of principle to evaluate what had happened in a party manner. And she is far from alone in this. Aslan Rasulov, a caster with 40 years seniority, spoke about this with emotion. Perhaps his sharp words deserve being quoted in full.

When we come to work, Rasulov told me, we set ourselves up for the work we have to do and for creating what the economy needs. That is what this whole shop exists for--he said motioning with his hand to the enormous area. In the final analysis, our wages--he uttered each syllable of this word distinctly--are given to us for work. But how painful it is when you have to do not work, but only the appearance of it. Sometimes you think: why is it that because of some supply blunder I and my comrades have to forget about our qualifications and become auxiliary workers? They almost have us sweeping the yard, and then, that means, we have to rush to make up for lost time. That is not work, oh, that is not work.

When I was leaving the plant I saw a slogan near the entrance gate: "Remember! When you commit a truancy you lose the respect of your comrades!" Correct words. Perhaps a similar slogan should be hung up for the supply workers?! And let it contain approximately the following words: "Remember! Your slightest error lets down an entire collective and you lose its respect!" And perhaps there should be mention of how supply disorders and storm work influence the mood of hundreds of workers! I think that they understand all of this. But how then is one to explain the story with the coke? And the fact that this did not cause any special alarm? Of course, by elementary irresponsibility. This means, on the one hand, understanding, and, on the other, irresponsibility. This is how the unity of words and deeds is sometimes violated. And it is for this reason that it is completely correct that in the Decree of the CC CPSU on ideological work especial emphasis is given to this aspect. I think that this will be discussed by the plant communists at their next meeting where this very important party document will be discussed. Attention has to be fixed upon such an important aspect of the difficult work of supplies as performance discipline, especially the attention of those who are responsible for this work. Otherwise, you can expect other breakdowns. In our case this resulted in the stoppage of a single shop, but the damage could be even more painful.

Now when I hear about the "insolubility" of supply problems I involuntarily ask myself the question: And what if the reason here also is a superficial one? After all, this was the case in the story with the coke. An entire collective of casting workers was tripped up not by the notorious thresholds of supplies, but by defects in the work of certain unconscientious supply workers.

Readers Response to 'Lost Paper' Article

Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 7 Jun 79 p 3

[Article: "Of the Lost Paper"]

[Text] The relationships between people in the sphere of production and the moral climate in a collective is now becoming increasingly important. An article, "The Lost Paper, or the Thresholds and Defects of Supplies,"

which was published on 21 June under the new rubrick "Economics and People" was devoted to this topic. It elicited responses from our readers. Some of the letters which were received by the editors are being published today.

Lost Time

We, the workers of the Baku Worsted Cloth Association, believe that the question of the personal responsibility of everyone for his work was raised just at the right time in the newspaper. Why must entire collectives incur losses from stoppages which are the fault of certain unconscientious people? Moreover, the material losses can, of course, be counted, but how are the moral costs to be measured?

The casting worker was right when he said that we come to our shops to work and receive money for our work, and not to idle away our time. The story of the stoppage at the casting shop of the plant imeni Vorovskiy is somewhat reminiscent of what recently happened with us. In the middle of May two of our shops were idle because there were no raw materials (wool). Because of this, specious excuses were created and many people were sent on vacation.

We, long-time worsted cloth workers, are trying to inculcate the youth with a love for our profession and for labor, but how difficult it is to cultivate these qualities when there are such compulsory stoppages. It is bad that some leaders look the other way when there are losses of work time and have made their peace with this "evil," but we do not want to.

A Group of Workers From the Baku Worsted Cloth Association

Increase the Prestige of the Profession

There is no doubt that in our day the role of the supply worker is great. The demands upon him as a specialist have also increased. He has the task of actively influencing the economic life of his enterprise, and not of being merely a recorder of one or another document which passes through his hands. All of this is true. And, nevertheless, I think that first of all we have to talk about why there are people in the supply sphere like those which have been shown in the article "The Lost Paper." It seems to me that to a large extent this is explained by the decline in the prestige of the profession of supply worker. And this is one of the reasons for the shortcomings which are discussed in the article.

There is also another side to the question--the low wage rates of supply workers. This is why experienced specialists are so unwilling to go into this sphere. Make inquiries in the personnel division of any enterprise and you will become convinced that among the supply workers are people with various levels of education and training. It is not a secret that among them there are also people with unclean hands. Of course, it should not be forgotten that the majority of our supply workers are honest toilers.

And, in addition to unmasking the various kinds of selfish operators, it is necessary to thoroughly encourage the genuine supply workers--those for whom the interests of the collective and of society are higher than any personal interests. In my opinion, there needs to be a whole complex of measures aimed at increasing the authority and prestige of the profession of supply worker and an increasing material interest. And the relevant ministries and departments should be the initiators here.

V. Mamedova, Engineer

Lost...Our Bonus

Whereas in the story which was described in the newspaper the casting workers did nevertheless succeed in getting their coke, we, the workers of the UPTOIK [expansion unknown] "Kaspmornettegazprom" simply cannot succeed in getting our...bonuses. I may be asked--what do these things have in common? But they do have something in common.

This, briefly, is the essence of the matter. There exists a procedure regarding bonus payments to workers who have taken direct part in collecting and surrendering scrap metal. Having fulfilled all of the necessary conditions and having surrendered the metal as early as January of this year in accordance with the documents No. 1756 of 9 January 1979 and No. 3299 of 20 January 1979, we still are unable to issue rewards to our workers. The problem is that the Azerbaijan "Vtorchermet" Republic Production Association has still not transferred the money to us. We have communicated with "Vtorchermet" several times, but have not heard a word from them. On the last occasion we sent a letter on 28 May, but we still do not know what has happened. Here is still another illustration for you of how important it is for everyone to have a feeling of great responsibility for his work.

Perhaps these lines will be read by our comrades from the "Vtorchermet" Association and they will find the lost documents and letters. We are again ready to remind them of our address: 370027, Baku-27, Abilev Street, UPTOIK All-Union "Kaspmornettegazprom."

N. Yevdokimov, Engineer PTO UPTOIK "Kaspmornettegazprom"

From the Larger Point of View

It can be seen from the article that the rules of material and technical supply were grossly violated both at the plant imeni Varovskiy and in the Administration for Material and Technical Supply of the Ministry of Construction Materials Industry.

The question of responsibility for one's work is a very important question. This was definitively emphasized in the decree of the CC CPSU on ideological work, and there was a large discussion of the same issue at the All-Union Conference on the Problems of Moral Education which was held in Baku.

It is a very good thing that this topic will be discussed at the plant party meeting. There will probably be an even more frank discussion there, from the larger point of view. For damage was done to our work, and this error was expensive for the collective.

KH. Mamedov, Chief of the Division of Labor, Wages, and Worker Cadres of the "Soyuzneftemash" All-Union Production Association, Winner of the Republic's State Prize

Director or Supply Worker?

The article "The Lost Paper" touched upon a large number of extremely sharp and topical questions of our economic existence. It is good that a view of "seemingly" purely economic problems has been given a moral twist. For, in essence, everything which is customarily regarded as the "nuts of operations in management" also bears the stamp of unfinished moral work. This is said, so to speak, as a general premise, in principle.

Now for a few concrete thoughts which have been inspired by the material. First, about the problems of supply. They, of course, exist. And while some of them, as is quite convincingly proven in the article, "are on the surface" and their solution depends only upon the conscientiousness of supply workers, then others, and this is also a fact, deserve no less concentrated attention.

Sad as it may be, but I have to admit that the lion's share of my time as a director goes for organizing all kinds of supply matters. Probably most economic executives of all ranks can put their signatures to this statement. This is to a large extent the result of an unclear and not completely organized complex supply and managerial mechanism.

One more problem which is constantly met in practice. I think that among our enterprise leaders you will rarely find one for whom the interests and good name of his collective are a matter of indifference. And how difficult it is for the economic executive whose enterprise finds itself in a situation in which the plan is "going up in smoke." And it would not be bad if it were his fault, but, we know, there are cases when people are at fault without being guilty. What am I speaking about? About the fact that it frequently happens as follows: a plant has an annual program and it, of course, has to be fulfilled, but then it turns out that some quantity of output has not been supported by allocations. And this is the beginning of endless phone calls, negotiations, and wanderings about the offices of Gosstat, Gosplan, and other departments--the "korking out of allocations" is in progress. It may, of course, be asked: but why do enterprise leaders agree to having products which are not secured by allocations written into their plans? Perhaps the leader has too few rights? Or, perhaps he has enough of them, but he has to know how to use them? It seems to me that there is something here to talk and dispute about. And the discussion has to be, above all, about the leader's active life position.

Sh. Adanyants, Director of the Machine Building Plant imeni Volodarskiy

From the Editors:

As we see, our readers support the position of the article and are making their own constructive proposals, many of which await their resolution. We believe that the republic's Government and Glavsnab and other interested organizations will respond both to the article and to the letters published today and will express their thoughts about the questions which have been touched upon.

As the readers' mail shows, it is too early to regard the topic which was raised in the article "The Lost Paper...." as being exhausted. The editors have decided to continue the discussion which has been begun and invite readers to take an active part in it.

2059

CD: 1800

REGIONAL

SHEVARDNADZE VISITS NEW PREMISES OF MONUMENT PROTECTION AGENCY

Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 15 Jul 79 p 1 LD

[GRUZINFORM report: "Monuments Should Serve the People"]

[Excerpts] In our republic there are 6,000 state-protected historical and architectural monuments and just as many nonregistered ones.

Much work is being done in the republic to protect and adapt ancient monuments. Fruitful work in this direction is conducted by the main science and production administration for the protection and utilization of the Georgian SSR's historical, cultural and natural monuments, which was set up just over a year ago.

The administration recently acquired new premises on Dzeladze Street. This will enable the administration collective's work to be better organized.

E. Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Georgian CP Central Committee, has visited the administration. Touring the new premises, on whose renovation and repair over R150,000 were spent, Comrade Shevardnadze asked about the progress of the monument restoration work and chatted with the administration workers.

Prof I. Tsitsishvili, the administration chief, his deputy G. Inasaridze and administration workers gave an account of the work done and expressed thanks for the great care taken to create the labor conditions for the collective, which is required to place the monuments of the past at the service of modern times and at the service of the new generation of people.

During a conversation which generally concerned the tasks facing the collective for the further improvement of monument protection and adaptation work, the participation of the broad public and youth in this work, the improvement of the activity of museums of regional studies and historico-ethnographical museums and the strengthening of the administration's material

and technical base, Comrade E. Shevardnadze gave a number of valuable pieces of advice.

Accompanying E. A. Shevardnadze at the administration was A. D. Aleksidze, chief of the culture section of the Georgian CP Central Committee.

CSO: 1800

REGIONAL

BRIEFS

TBILISI INTENSIVE POULTRY FARMING--The increase in the production of eggs and poultry meat, the intensification of poultry farming--these and other questions of the sector's further development were the focal point of the attention of the participants in a meeting which took place at the Georgian CP Central Committee. Participating in its work were party, soviet, economic workers, poultry factory directors, leaders of ministries, departments and organizations linked with poultry meat and egg production, scientists and specialists. The conference was opened by D. I. Patiashvili, secretary of the Georgian CP Central Committee. Participating in the conference's work were Comrades P. G. Gilashvili, G. N. Yenukidze, S. Ye. Khabeishvili and N. A. Chitanava. The conference was addressed by E. A. Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Georgian CP Central Committee. [GRUZINFORM report] [Excerpts] [Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 21 Jul 79 p 1 LD]

GSO: 1800

END

END OF

FICHE

DATE FILMED

5 SEP 79

WB